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ABSTRACT

The 187 monographs cited in this annotated bibliography on North American Indian language materials cover the period 1890-1965, updating the 9 linguistic bibliographies compiled by James C. Pilling for the U.S. Bureau of (American) Ethnology. Filling the gap between Pilling's works (variously published between 1887 and 1894), this bibliography is designed to be of use in Native American education programs. A detailed introduction describes the scope of the bibliography in terms of: subject inclusions and exclusions; bibliographic form inclusions and exclusions; time period inclusions and exclusions; sources consulted; and entry and annotation procedures. Each work is listed alphabetically by author or title under the language it treats exclusively or principally; however, cross references are also used. The authority for language and dialect designations is C.F. and F. M. Voegelin's "Index to the World's Languages" (1973). All entries include content and academic level designations. An index to the bibliography is also included. (JC)

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# NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE MATERIALS 1890–1965

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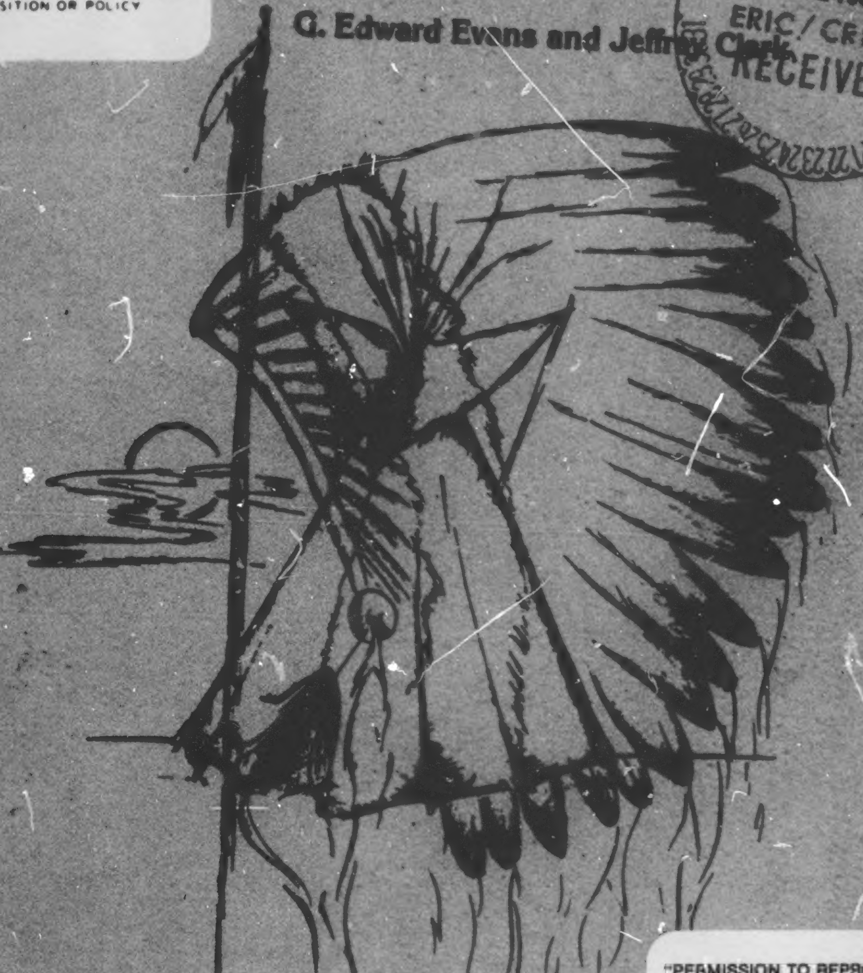

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# NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGE MATERIALS,

## 1890-1965

## An Annotated Bibliography of Monographic Works

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and

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# INTRODUCTION

The first, general purpose of this annotated bibliography is to provide an update of James C. Pilling's nine American linguistic bibliographies for the United States Bureau of (American) Ethnology (unofficial Bulletin numbers 1, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 19). Pilling's bibliographies are the most comprehensive annotated works available to the linguist interested in American Indian languages. Unfortunately, the bibliographies only cover nineteenth century materials. P. E. Goddard's article, "The Present Condition of Our Knowledge of North American Languages" (1914), contains a linguistic bibliography--but it lacks any statement as to its scope and purpose. G. P. Murdock and T. J. O'Leary's Ethnographic Bibliography of North America (1976) includes linguistic works on historical American cultures--but qualifies this with a "where possible" and the selection principle of "professional quality." Neither Goddard nor Murdock provide annotations for their entries.

While the present bibliography is not as broad in coverage as Pilling's efforts, its justification lies in other factors: the chronological period covered is significant (about 1890 to 1965 for most American Indian languages); the annotations are generally fuller in their description of content, character, and purpose; and we also include linguistic families not represented by Pilling.

A second, more specific purpose of this bibliography is its potential for use in Native American education programs. The bibliographies by Evans and Abbey cover the post-1964 period and focus on bilingual materials for Indian education programs. Our purpose was to attempt to fill the gap between Pilling's works and 1964.

Passage of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 provided American Indian groups with local control over their government-sponsored education. Fertile

page vi-viii-Blank

ground was opened for experimental approaches to bilingual and bicultural education, the general aim of which is the maintenance of traditional ways and language alongside the necessary acquisition of those same elements of the white society. Prior to this development, educational policy--particularly in the United States, and largely connected with the federal government--that affected American Indians had as its main purpose suppression or elimination altogether of individual traditional cultures, and consequent assimilation of American Indians into the dominant society.

The recent upsurge of educational activity has produced a significant body of materials tailored to the new approaches. Bibliographic control of this body has most recently and fully been undertaken by G. Edward Evans and Karen Abbey in Bibliography of Language Arts Materials For Native North Americans: Bilingual, English as a Second Language and Native Language Materials 1965-1974 (1977) and Bibliography of Language Arts Materials for Native North Americans: 1975-76. Yet, as Evans and Abbey remark in their introductory essay, considerable work remains to be done in perfecting bilingual/bicultural education. Coverage on all fronts needs expansion: in the variety of dictionaries and grammars at different educational levels; in the variety of native-language instructional materials at all levels and covering all subjects of study; in the number of English as a Second Language and native-language materials suited for children and newly literate adults; and, in general, in the number of extant languages represented in these aspects.

These pending needs may be served, at least indirectly, by the broad miscellany of linguistic materials produced prior to 1965. Perhaps the major part of those undertaken during the close of the last century and the first half of this one are, of course, anthropological and often highly technical in nature. Many of these materials deal with now-extinct languages; and this area of linguistic production primarily concerns accurate description of native languages for the purpose of preservation and study, description that employs difficult notation and results in emphasis on linguistic features largely irrelevant to persons intent on learning the language--whether as an outsider or as a native speaker acquiring it in written form suitable for reading and writing.

However, other materials possess considerable variety. Religious groups have produced a considerable amount of practical instructional works--in the native language (often exclusively), using simple orthographies, and sometimes without scriptural content or emphasis. Recently, useful grammars and dictionaries have been produced by independent religious scholars. And during the decade just prior to the end of World War II--a relatively enlightened period for Indian education--John Collier's leadership of the Bureau of Indian Affairs stressed education relevant to native ways of life. As a result, the BIA's Education Branch (then called such) undertook the "Indian Life Readers" series, which covered several western tribal groups. Despite dating in some respects, many of these fairly sophisticated readers have been reprinted as late as 1965.

In sum, then, the pre-1965 linguistic materials, ranging from the scientific to the specifically educational, could be employed in a number of ways by educators wishing to "mine" them. Some may be used virtually intact. Some texts may be modified to various degrees for specific native population groups. Other, scientifically oriented materials may be useful to the linguistically trained, especially as groundwork and possible source materials in the case of languages not already represented adequately, or at all, in the instructional materials produced in recent years.

## SCOPE OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Subject Inclusions: All dictionaries, grammars, orthographies, primers, readers, and the like concerning those Native American languages whose main province lies north of the Mexican border. In the case of scientific publications, comparative grammars and dictionaries of stems have been included. See the section below on Entry and Annotation for further definition of the term "grammar."

Subject Exclusions: All Indian "place name" dictionaries, regardless of professional quality. All professional linguistic transcriptions of traditional texts (myths, rituals, etc.), except where they form a part of a work that otherwise qualifies for inclusion. Any missionary-produced work, the major part of which is scriptual in content. Any work that is not written in a native language or in a native-and English combination.

Bibliographic Form Inclusions: All works appearing in monograph form. All portions of monographs of appropriate subject that meet the UNESCO standard of 49 pages. Where the minimum standard applies, the contents of the 49 pages must concern one language or dialect, although it may be divided between two or more subject features (e.g., a grammatical sketch and a vocabulary list).

Bibliographic Form Exclusions: All works originating in periodic serial publications, including monographic reprints of them. Irregularly appearing numbered series are not excluded, nor are apparent periodic serials that are actually published at irregular intervals--e.g., the U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology's Annual Reports. Also included are a few exceptional cases of works appearing simultaneously in serial and series publications.

Despite these strictures, a number of valuable works fitting the bibliographic exclusion criteria have been listed when encountered. Thus, the only rigorously excluded items are those in recognizable journal publications or reprints from them, rather than the borderline serial/series publications, such as society "proceedings and transactions." Because of the conditions of gathering, however, we do not claim that everything in this borderline area of potential value has been discovered and included.

Time Period Inclusions: All works of appropriate subject and form appearing through 1965. Reprints have been listed where encountered, but no effort has been made to locate all reprints of a work or to indicate reprints published after 1965.

Time Period Exclusions: All works appearing in James C. Pilling's American Indian linguistic bibliographies (variously published between 1887 and 1894). Items appearing there, but reprinted subsequently with or without significant modification, have been included in their later editions.

Sources: The card and/or published book catalogs of several national libraries or archives were consulted exclusively. Actual examination and annotation of books were performed at some of them. The entire list of locations, together with their abbreviations as used in the annotations, and asterisks marking the ones visited for examination of volumes, appears below:

*a. MHS: Massachusetts Historical Society

*b. NYPL: New York Public Library. Reference Department. History of the Americas collections.

*c. Ayer: Newberry Library. Edward E. Ayer Collection of Americana and American Indians

*d. Peabody: Harvard University. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Library

*e. Interior: U.S. Department of the Interior. Library.

*f. LC: U.S. Library of Congress.

*g. Bancroft: University of California at Berkeley. Bancroft Library.

*h. UCLA: University of California at Los Angeles. University Research Library and American Indian Studies Center Library.

i. Yale: Yale University. Yale Collection of Western Americana.

At least one of the above locations is provided for each item in the bibliography, although no attempt has been made to check each one through the entire list.

## ENTRY AND ANNOTATION

Entry is by author(s) where possible, by title otherwise. Our aim has been to provide bibliographic citations containing data sufficient to recognize or locate the works in the libraries above and elsewhere, and to augment the informative content of the annotations in some cases. No attempt has been made to represent title pages exactly. While each citation usually follows the cataloging of one of the libraries above, bracketed data often has been combined from a second library's cataloging when clarity and accuracy of the citation may be enhanced.

Several modifications to the citation data have been applied. Multiple authors, translators, and illustrators in a minor capacity usually have been eliminated. Pagination indicates the highest numbered page only, unless multiple or non-numbered schemes have been employed. The series, half title, or similar statement in parentheses--last in the citation order--has often been "regularized." For example, University of California, U.S. Bureau of American Ethnology, and Bureau of Indian Affairs publications have all incorporated changes over the years in the wording of their series statements, and even of the corporate names involved. A standard form of citation for each has been adopted. Volume and other series numbers have been transcribed into Arabic where necessary. Editions of the same work, if basically reprints with slight or no modification, appear together at the head of a single annotation.

The annotations detail important features of the work, roughly in sequence unless unusual ordering dictates rearrangement for the sake of clarity. An attempt has been made to indicate approximate pagination (i.e., within two of actual count) for those features over four pages. The inevitable oversights have made this attempt somewhat irregular. However, most of the cases where pagination cannot be provided are works of one character (e.g., a dictionary) where the total pagination is sufficient indication, or works whose other paginated features can be subtracted from the total count for a rough estimate.

Not all features have been routinely indicated. Omissions include bibliographies, pronunciation guides, introductory commentaries. The latter two are noted only for their absence, significant size, or character in relation to the work's purpose. For scientific works, the field-work area and dates of conduct have been provided; where absent, the information was not available in the work. All words appearing between quotation marks are taken from the works themselves; where the first word is capitalized, this means that the phrase is the heading of a section of the work.

We have tried to keep the annotations merely descriptive of the physical content of each work. All evaluative remarks concerning linguistic content--whether or not appearing between quotation marks--are drawn from an author's own prefatory remarks or other such commentary about the work by its author.

A number of titles have been listed as "unavailable for examination." "Unavailable" is not to be construed in any single sense: this term covers items that could not be secured at the time a library was visited, items that were physically absent from the collection at the time assigned for annotation, and items that may have been "lost" in some manner. For these titles without annotations, a final attempt has been made to locate them in as many of the canvassed libraries as possible, although thoroughness cannot be assured because of restriction to published (and hence, dated) book catalogs of their holdings. In certain instances, the need for clarification of bibliographic details has led to consultation of the _National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints_ (1969-). This consultation has turned up a work not held by any of the source libraries--Anthony Morvillo's _A Numipu or Nez Perce Grammar_ (1891). It has been included (with notation of source but not of libraries holding it) because it complements Morvillo's dictionary of the same language.

For terms employed in the annotations, some definition is in order:

_Dictionary_: A listing of phrases, words, or other linguistic units, providing definitions and not limiting itself to some accompanying textual material--as does a _glossary_. Generally, a dictionary will provide multiple meanings, examples of the entry's usage in a phrase, often a designation of its grammatical particle, and various special supplementary features in the more thorough works. At the very least, it will have brief but detailed single definitions for native words arranged in alphabetical order--thus distinguishing the dictionary from the vocabulary or word list as well. The latter are often tabular in form, arranged by category or subject, and provide only single-word definitions.

Grammar: A work meant as a practical aid to learning a native language. It covers phonetics, morphology, and syntax, although these may not be formally labeled in many works. A grammatical sketch offers an overall picture of the language for the same purpose but does not attempt full detail. As a rule, "grammar" and "sketch" are applied in accordance with the author's usage, modified only by consideration of the amount of grammatical material provided--i.e., a small amount will be termed a "sketch," no matter what the author calls it. In the case of linguistic works, meant primarily for specialist students, the term employed is usually descriptive grammatical sketch, regardless of the length and detail of the study. Exception had been made only where the work's author uses "grammar" in a specific rather than generic sense--i.e., "A grammar of the Klamath language" rather than "grammar of the Klamath language." Then the term employed is descriptive grammar.

Text: A narrative represented in a written form of a native language. Mythical narratives encompass legends and folklore as well. Ethnographic (or ethnological) narratives illuminate some feature or activity of a native society. Personal narratives are pieces of autobiography by an informant. All translations, whether literal or free, are to be understood as translations into English.

Regarding all terminology: Very often an author's terminology--which is either different from or does not quite resemble in usage those mentioned above--has been preferred, but it always appears in quotation marks. Nonetheless, the consistent intent has been to provide sufficient detail about each work's features to indicate its character clearly. It is hoped that the provision both of details and of an author's alternative terminology will, on occasion, possess a significance for the specialist that they do not for us (who are amateurs) and thus help to correct by implication any errors that we made through oversight, inadequacy, or ignorance.

## ARRANGEMENT

The bibliography proper lists each work alphabetically by author or title under the language it treats exclusively or principally. "See" references are provided to the numbered annotation from any dialects and other languages also dealt with in an item. The only exceptions to this arrangement by language are family designations for the vocabulary lists in three works--numbers 36, 37, and 111. To have broken these families down further would have resulted in an unwieldly number of additional language and dialect entries for what is, in effect, a small amount of vocabulary material.

The authority for language and dialect designations is C.F. and F.M. Voegelin's Index to the World's Languages (1973). Where their nomenclature varies from that of the works annotated, "see" references from the latter's nomenclature have been provided also. Minor differences (usually in spelling) that do not obscure immediate recognition have been ignored.

N.B.: This strategy is intended only to facilitate access to the content of each work by providing alternate designations through which the linguistic entities that it treats may be known. Two things we have not done to complement this strategy are: 1) insert the Index's "official" linguistic designations into each annotation where they differ from those used in the work; and 2) attempt to correlate thoroughly, and connect with cross references, all the idosyncratic dialect designations used by different authors in dealing with one language, especially where they are simply given in the form of geographical designations. In addition, any attempt to equate dialect regions of varying sizes is bound to be compromised and arbitrary in results--especially in the case of the dialect regions of the Eskimo languages, the very ones most likely to benefit from such attention. In effect, then, the only complete cross-referencing of all dialect material for a given language occurs between the "official" dialect designations. However, since the number of works on any given language is relatively small (even at its greatest), these limitations in the bibliography's linguistic access and arrangement should not impose a severe inconvenience on the user.

The works dealing with the Eskimo-Aleut family of languages have proved the most difficult to classify for languages and dialects. Use of the Index has been supplemented by Michael E. Krauss' bibliolinguistic essay, "Eskimo-Aleut" (1973), and by G. P. Murdock and T. J. O'Leary's Ethnographic Bibliography of North America (1976)--mainly to establish language when the title at hand provides only vague geographical indication. On the whole, the attempt to provide dialect designations from the Index for these languages has been most cautious in its use of inference. The result is that all of the dialect material in many Eskimo language works may not be "officially" covered, but it has been covered through the alternative geographic designations provided by particular works. (The only designations that have been ignored in the "see" references are "Eskimo" and "Alaskan", which, though meant by their authors to refer to languages, are hardly precise enough.) In sum, then, all works on the languages of the Eskimo-Aleut family can be found under the following designations: ALEUT, CENTRAL ALASKAN YUPIK, AND INUPIK.

Parenthetical notations of several sorts have been provided for the linguistic "see" references in order to clarify linguistic entities or relationships. Of these, several standardized notations are to be read according to the following models:

DIALECT (d. Language): Indicates that the dialect belongs to the language in parentheses, as "officially" established by the Index.

DIALECT (d. Language): Indicates that the dialect belongs to the language in parentheses but is not an official designation included in the Index. Rather, it is used by an individual author of a work and may often be a geographical term.

TRIBE (tr. Language): Indicates that the tribe belongs to the language in parentheses, as officially established by the Index. It represents a dialectic variation.

TRIBE (tr. Language): Indicates that the tribe, though not included in the Index, belongs to the language in parentheses. It represents, of course, an unofficial dialectic variation.

DIALECT or LANGUAGE See DIALECT or LANGUAGE: Indicates that the first-named dialect or language is included in the Index, but it is not the preferred designation--which follows "See." These non-preferred designations are included only when used by works listed in the bibliography.

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Krauss, Michael E. "Eskimo-Aleut," in Thomas Sebeok, ed., Current Trends in Linguistics, v. 10, pt. 2. The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton and Company, 1973. pp. 1285-1366

Murdock, George Peter and Timothy J. O'Leary. Ethnographic Bibliography of North America. 4th ed. New Haven: Human Relations Area File Press, 1976. (c1975).

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New York Public Library. Reference Department. Dictionary Catalog of the History of the Americas. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1961. (main set only)

Newberry Library, Chicago. Edward E. Ayer Collection. Dictionary Catalog of the Edward E. Ayer Collection of Americana and American Indians in the Newberry Library. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1961-70. (main set plus 1st Supplement)

Pilling, James Constantine. Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887. ((United States) Bureau of Ethnology. (Bulletin no. 13))

_____. Bibliography of the Athapascan Languages. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892. ((United States) Bureau of Ethnology. (Bulletin no. 14))

_____. Bibliography of the Chinookan Languages (Including the Chinook Jargon). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1893. ((United States) Bureau of Ethnology. (Bulletin. no. 15))

_____. Bibliography of the Eskimo Language. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887 ((United States) Bureau of Ethnology. (Bulletin. no. 1))

_____. Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888. ((United States) Bureau of Ethnology. (Bulletin. no. 6))

_____. Bibliography of the Muskhogean Languages. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1889. ((United States) Bureau of Ethnology. (Bulletin. no. 9))

_____. Bibliography of the Salishan Languages. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1893. ((United States) Bureau of Ethnology. (Bulletin. no. 16))

_____. Bibliography of the Siouan Languages. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887. ((United States) Bureau of Ethnology. (Bulletin. no. 5))

_____. Bibliography of the Wakashan Languages. Governemnt Printing Office, 1894. ((United States) Bureau of Ethnology. (Bulletin. no. 19))

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1950-1954. Ann Arbor, Michigan: J. W. Edwards, 1955.
1955-1959. Paterson, N.J.: Pageant Books, 1960.
1960-1964. Ann Arbor, Michigan: J. W. Edwards, (1965).
1965-1969. Ann Arbor, Michigan: J. W. Edwards, 1970.

United States Library of Congress. Subject Cataloging Division. Library of Congress Subject Headings. 8th ed. Washington: Library of Congress, 1975.

University of California, Berkeley. Bancroft Library. Catalog of Printed Books. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1964-74. (main set plus 1st and 2d Supplements)

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Yale University. Library. Catalog of the Yale Collection of Western Americana. Boston: G. K. Hall, (1961?).

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ACHUMAWI

See 109

ACOMA (d. Keres)

See 88

ALBERNI CANAL (d. Nootka)

See 143

ALEUT

| | Content Level | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Geoghegan, Richard Henry. The Aleut language; the elements of Aleut grammar with a dictionary in two parts containing basic vocabularies of Aleut and English. Edited by Fredericka I. Martin. Washington: United States Department of the Interior, 1944. 169 pp. | gram<br>dic<br>voc | self<br>prim |

__________. (same). Seattle: Shorey Book Store, 1964. 169 pp. (facsimile)

This practical handbook is meant for travelers, government personnel, teachers, physicians, public health nurses, and military members at Aleut communities.

"The elements of Aleut grammar" (95 pp.) is meant to provide a "base for necessary vital reforms and spontaneous natural growth" of the language as it comes into common intercultural usage. It is mainly a translation by Geoghegan of Ivan Veniaminov's Opyt grammatiki Aleutsko-Lis'evskágo yazika (Grammatical essay on the Aleut language, 1834). Martin edited, supplying some modifications to the grammatical sketch's features and new translations of certain portions not surviving in Geoghegan's manuscript translation.

ALEUT cont'd

The "Aleut-English dictionary" (28 pp.) is a translation of Veniaminov's Slovar' Aleutsko-Lis'evskago yazyka (Dictionary of the Aleut-Fox language, 1834), with additions and annotations by Geoghegan, edited by Martin. An "English-Aleut dictionary" (43 pp.) follows. Both treat the language spoken on the eastern Aleutian Islands and the Alaskan Peninsula. For the verbal entries, the appropriate class of endings is indicated in each dictionary, and explained in the grammar section.

Ayer
Peabody
UCLA

2. Lee, Charles A. Aleutian Indian and English dictionary; common words in the dialects of the Aleutian Indian language as spoken by the Oogashik, Egashik, Egegik, Anangashuk and Misremie tribes around Sulima River and neighboring parts of the Alaska Peninsula. Oogashik, 1896. Pub. by Lowman and Hanford Stationery & Printing Co., Seattle, Washington. 23 pp. — dic self prim

__________. (same). (Seattle: Shorey Book Store, 1965). 23 pp. (facsimile)

Based on years of familiarity with the country and its people, this work is meant for "all travelers in the Alaskan Peninsula." An alphabetical English-Aleut dictionary (16 pp.) provides one-word definitions. Numbers and monetary amounts follow. An appendix contains the names of historical persons and companies in the area that have been "re-christened" by the Indians in their language.

Bancroft
UCLA

ASSINIBOIN

See also 36

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Levin, Norman Balfour. The Assiniboine language. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University; The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton and Company, 1964. 166 pp. (Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics. Publications. no. 32) (International journal of American linguistics. v. 30, no. 3, pt. 2) | gram<br>lit | self<br>col |

The author's fieldwork was done in 1959 and 1960. The study is in two parts.

"Assiniboine grammar" (68 pp.) is a descriptive grammatical sketch. "Assiniboine texts" (92 pp.) provides conversational texts elicited from informants to highlight the language for study. Interlinear literal and free translations are included. A short index to "Assiniboine grammar" concludes the volume.

LC
Peabody

ATAKAPA

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 4. Gatschet, Albert S. and J. R. Swanton. A dictionary of the Atakapa language accompanied by text material. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1932. 181 pp. (United States Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin no. 108) | dic<br>syn<br>lit | self<br>col |

A work based largely on Gatschet's material on the western Atakapa, collected in 1885 at Lake Charles. This has been edited and augmented with other materials by Swanton. The result contains "all the Atakapa linguistic material now known to be in existence."

ATAKAPA cont'd

The introductory material includes a table of numbers in the Western and Eastern dialects, and various types of affixes (pronominal affixes, temporal and modal suffixes, connective suffixes, derivative prefixes, and locative suffixes with substantives). The section of 9 short texts (12 pp.), mainly ethnographic narratives, includes interlinear literal and free translations. The Atakapa-English dictionary (140 pp.) contains stem entries, which are provided with indication of source and references to their usage in the texts. An English-Atakapa index (22 pp.) locates the nearest equivalent in the dictionary.

NYPL
UCLA

BARKLEY SOUND (d. Nootka)

See 143

BARROW-INGLESTAFF (d. *Inupik*)

See 68, 73, 83

BEAVER, (d. *Sekani*)

See 163

BILOXI

5. Dorsey, James Owen and J. R. Swanton. A dictionary of the Biloxi and Ofo languages, accompanied with thirty-one Biloxi texts and numerous Biloxi phrases. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1912. 340 pp. (United States Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin. no. 47)

dic self
lit col

BILOXI cont'd

Dorsey collected most of the Biloxi material. Swanton collected the Ofo material in 1908 from the last tribal survivor, and provided the final rearrangement of the dictionaries and the historical sketches (8 pp.) of the tribes.

The Biloxi section starts with the 31 texts (104 pp.), mythical in character, accompanied by interlinear literal and free translations, with notes. "Biloxi phrases" (51 pp.) are a list of short sentences of various types recorded in 1892-93. In the Biloxi-English dictionary (128 pp.) the entries are stems or the simplest distinguishable element. Authorities are given, as well as references to the use of the entries in the myth texts. The index to the dictionary (22 pp.) offers English entries followed by the stem or element under which the word-equivalent can be found.

The Ofo-English dictionary (13 pp.) contains no references and is followed by a similar index (9 pp.).

NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

BLACKFOOT

6. Uhlenbeck, C(hristian) C. A concise Blackfoot grammar based on material from the Southern Peigans. Amsterdam: N. V. Noord-Hollandsche Uitgevers-Maatschappij, 1938. 240 pp. (Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam. Afdeeling letterkunde. Nieuwe reeks. deel 41) gram self prim

Content Level

BLACKFOOT cont'd

The materials for this work were collected mostly during 1910 and 1911 at Blackfoot Reservation, Teton County, Montana (as in the case of the author's works; see #7 and #8). Uhlenbeck states: "This paper does not pretend to give more than the outlines of Blackfoot grammar." The sketch has numbered sections within its chapters. One chapter comprises a "list of interjections."

Peabody

7. __________. and R. H. van Gulick. A Blackfoot-English vocabulary based on material from the Southern Peigans. Amsterdam: N.V. Noord-Hollandsche Uitgevers-Maatschappij, 1934. 12, 380 pp. (Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam. Verhandelingen. Letterkund. Nieuwe reeks. deel 33, nr. 2) dic self

The sources and symbols used in this Blackfoot-English dictionary (378 pp.) are the same as those in the author's English-Blackfoot vocabulary (see #8). The entries provide examples of usage often similar to those in the latter work as well.

NYPL
Peabody

8. Uhlenbeck, C(hristian) C. and R. H. van Gulik. An English-Blackfoot vocabulary based on material from the Southern Peigans. Amsterdam: Koninklijke Adademie van Wetenschappen, 1930. 261 pp. (Koninklijke Adademie van Wetenschappen, Amsterdam. Verhandelingen. Letterkunde. Nieuwe reeks. deel 29, nr. 4) dic self
pro

BLACKFOOT cont'd

The preliminary remarks state: "Practically all the material contained in the present vocabulary was secured, either by J. P. B. de Josselin de Jong or by C. C. Uhlenbeck, in 1910 and 1911 among the Southern Peigans of Blackfoot Reservation, Teton County, Montana. No word was taken from Tims' dictionary (Grammar and dictionary of the Blackfoot language, 1889) by the Southern Peigans. The symbols used that did not appear to be used here are the same as in Uhlenbeck's earlier publications; the orthography slightly modified from that of his Original Blackfoot texts (1911) and A new series of Blackfoot texts (1912).

The English-Blackfoot dictionary (248 pp.) provides examples of usage. Some of the entries are for proper names -- e.g., "Snake Indian tribe."

NYPL
Peabody

CAPE OF PRINCE WALES (d. Inupik)

See 73

CAPE YORK (d. Inupik)

See 75

CARRIER

9. Morice, A(drien) G(abriel). The Carrier language (Dene family); a grammar and dictionary combined. St. Gabriel-Modling near Vienna, Austria: "Anthropos"; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada: the author, 1932. 2 v. (1343 pp.) (Anthropos; linguistische bibliothek. bd. 9-10) dic gram lit self

CARRIER cont'd

In his preface Morice claims that "you cannot get a word without at the same time taking in what pertains to its grammatical features." Hence the dictionary material is distributed throughout the sections of his grammar.

A selection of 4 myth texts and extracts from the Catechism (26 pp.) provide interlineal literal and free translations, plus notes. This selection is prefaced by references to previous myth texts in the author's other works.

A "vocabulary" section (145 pp.) of English entries provides references to the grammar/dictionary where the words are defined.

NYPL
Peabody

10. __________. Carrier reading-book. 2d edition. Stuart's Lake Mission, (B.C.), 1894. 192 pp. — lit scrip — self prim

Unavailable for examination. This is a revised and enlarged edition of Morice's Carrier primer, which has not been located (even in the National union catalog: pre-1956 imprints). The Yale collection's catalog notes that the title is also in Déné syllabic characters.

Ayer
LC
NYPL
Yale

CENTRAL YANA (d. Yana)

See 182

27

Content Level

CHAUCHILA (d. Valley Yokuts)

See 184

"CHEHALIS" (Upper Chehalis or d. Halkomelem)

See 18

CHEROKEE

11. (Guess, George). Cherokee alphabet. (Ithaca, New York?, 1890). broadside — script prim

(__________). Cherokee alphabet. Tahlequah?, Oklahoma, 1893? broadside

__________. Cherokee syllabary. (Chicago: Cherokee Phoenix Publications, 1963). 1 p.

These 3 editions of the Guess/Sequoyah syllabary have appeared since Pilling's Bibliography of the Iroquoian languages (1888). Only the 1890? edition has been examined and is apparently similar in contents to most other editions. NYPL's note on its cover folder states that the probable publisher is George E. Foster.

NYPL (1890? & 1893? eds.)
Ayer (1963 ed.)

12. Walker, Willard. Cherokee primer. Tahlequah, Oklahoma: (Carnegie Corporation Cross-Cultural Education Project University of Chicago), 1965. 68 pp. — gram lit script prim

A primer "designed to help Cherokee speakers learn to read Cherokee. It is based on techniques learned at the Harvard Center for Programmed Instruction" and on research financed by the Carnegie Project.

Content Level

CHEROKEE cont'd

The primer proceeds from single words to more complex sentence constructions, accompanied by pictures. The text is English and Cherokee in syllabic characters and roman alphabet transliteration.

LC

CHEYENNE

13. Petter, Rodolphe (Charles). Cheyenne grammar. Newton, Kansas: Menonite Publication Office, 1952. 126, 70 pp. gram prim

This grammar is the result of 25 years' study of the language and, according to Petter, has not been molded on "preconceived ideas" but has evolved "naturally" from the language itself.

The grammar (91 pp.) concentrates on Cheyenne's "intensely ramified verb" and relegates other parts of speech to a secondary place. "Addenda to the Cheyenne grammar" (70 pp.) contains "exemlifications of certain verbal forms not fully mentioned in the preceding grammar, which became better known in later years." It includes discussion and listings of modal suffixes and infixes.

LC
NYPL
Peabody

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|

CHEYENNE cont'd

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 14. Petter, Rodolphe (Charles). English-Cheyenne dictionary. Printed entirely in the interest of the Mennonite mission among the Cheyenne Indians of Oklahoma and Montana. Kettle Falls, Washington: (printed entirely on the Gammeter Multigraph by Valdo Petter), 1915. 1126 pp. | dic | adv |

This dictionary's purpose is to meet missionary needs in Oklahoma and Montana. The English has been adapted to give as literal meanings as possible. Recent-generation Cheyenne words have been excluded because of their embryonic state or their English influence.

The English-Cheyenne dictionary (1126 pp.) is often exhaustive in its entry information-- e.g., "name" occupies 3 pages. Variations in usage, shadings of meaning, are regularly supplied. There is cross-referencing among the entries.

Ayer
NYPL
Yale

Content Level

CHIMARIKO

See also 109

15. Dixon, Roland B. The Chimariko Indians and language. Berkeley: The University Press, 1910. pp. (293)-380 (University of California. Publications in American archaeology and ethnology. v. 5, no. 5) — gram voc — col

After a short section on Chimariko culture (12 pp.), the language is dealt with. This section contains a descriptive grammatical sketch (32 pp.); short texts (24 pp.) with interlinear literal and free translations, and notes; and a vocabulary list (19 pp.). The vocabulary is both English-Chimariko and Chimariko-English in format, providing equivalent terms only. A short list of names follows.

Ayer
UCLA

CHINOOK (UPPER or LOWER)

See also 168

16. Foster, C. C. Chinook dictionary. (n.p., 19--?). 63 pp. — dic — prim

There is no introductory matter. Whether Upper and/or Lower Chinook are dealt with could not be determined. The work begins with listings of numerals, the days of the week, and the names of the months.

The "dictionary" proper is in two sections, Chinook-English and English-Chinook. Phrase entries are alphabetized under a key word, and the definitions are brief, usually one word. Each section contains over 500 entries.

Peabody
Yale

Content Level

CHINOOK JARGON

17. Bartlett, Laura B(elle) Downey-. Dictionary of the intertribal language, commonly called Chinook. Tacoma, Washington: Smith-Digby Company, 1924. 91 pp. — dic — prim

Unavailable for examination.

18. Gill, John K. Gill's dictionary of the Chinook jargon. With examples of use in conversation and notes upon tribes and tongues. 15th ed. Portland, Oregon: J. K. Gill Company, 1909. 84 pp. — dic gram — prim

This is a work whose 13th edition is the latest listed by Pilling's Bibliography of the Chinookan languages (1893). A 14th edition has not been located. The contents of the various editions apparently vary mainly in the supplementary material.

The "English-Chinook" and "Chinook-English" dictionaries (28 pp. each) contain 300 words of "the ancient language of the Chinooks." Short definitions, often one word, are provided. Words from Nootka, Chehalis, Klickitat, Wasco, and other languages follows.

A few pages altogether are devoted to a discussion of grammar, derivation and pronunciation, and the printing of a grace, a hymn, and the Lord's prayer in jargon and English.

Bancroft
Peabody

CHINOOK JARGON cont'd

19. (Kahkwa, Kloshe). Dictionary of the Chinook jargon, or Indian trade language of the North Pacific coast. Victoria, B. C.: T.N. Hibben and Company, 1892. 33 pp. dic prim

(__________). (same). Victoria, B. C.: T.N. Hibben and Company, 1899. 35 pp.

(__________). (same). Victoria, B. C.: T.N. Hibben and Company, 1906. 42 pp.

(__________). (same). (Seattle: Shorey Book Store, 1965). 42 pp. (facsimile)

Earlier editions of this title (1871 through 1889) appear in Pilling's Bibliography of the Chinookan languages (1893). Despite its date, the 1893 edition listed here does not. PIlling identifies this dictionary as being for the most part "a reprint, with omissions, of George Gibbs' Dictionary of the Chinook jargon" (1863). Compared with Pilling's content annotations, the 3 editions above apparently contain the same material as the earlier ones; the differences in pagination being due to the number of lines of text per page. The 1965 edition is a facsimile reprint, sans advertisements, of the 1906 edition. Their pagination and content are referred to below.

The Chinook-English dictionary (25 pp.) includes phrases listed under key words, and has short definitions. Sometimes usage comments appear. The English-Chinook section (14 pp.) provides one-word definitions only; no comments on usage. There is no guide to pronunciation.

"The Lord's prayer in jargon," with interlinear translation, is signed "Kloshe Kahkwa."

Bancroft
Peabody
UCLA

Content Level

CHINOOK JARGON cont'd

20. Pocket dictionary of the Chinook jargon, the Indian trade language of Alaska, the Northwest territory, and the northern Pacific coast. San Francisco: Downing and Clarke, 1898. 32 pp. — dic prim

The Chinook-English section (21 pp.) offers short definitions, with occasional illustrations of usage in phrases. Parts of speech are noted only for the first 6 pp. or so. The English-Chinook section (11 pp.) offers one-word equivalents only. Also included is the Lord's prayer with interlinear translation (by Kloshe Kahkwa). Appears to be a slightly reduced version of the Kahkwa 1892 dictionary.

Bancroft
UCLA

21. Shaw, George C(oombs). "Chinook dictionary," briefed by A. H. Hodgson from Shaw's The Chinook jargon and how to use it. Seattle, 1909. (n.p., 1922). 7 leaves — dic prim

A condensation of #22, this item was unavailable for examination. The Bancroft collection's cataloging quotes (apparently from the work itself): "For reference purposes by Forest (Service) officers."

Bancroft

22. Shaw, George C(oombs). The Chinook jargon and how to use it. A complete and exhaustive lexicon of the oldest trade language of the American continent. Seattle: Rainier Printing Company, Inc., 1909. 65 pp. — dic prim

__________. (same). Seattle: Shorey Book Store, 1965. 65 pp. (facsimile)

CHINOOK JARGON cont'd

Shaw's aim is to provide a "desideratum" unsupplied in other jargon dictionaries. His Chinook-English "lexicon" (30 pp.) offers derivations where known and cites authorities. A brief Chinook-English index repeats "useful" words from the main vocabulary.

"Supplemental vocabulary: less familiar words -- not strictly jargon -- or of only local use" contains about 200 additional words. A pronunciation guide is followed by a short "Pronouncing vocabulary" compiled by Myron Eells, containing about 175 words with diacritics.

Concluding the volume is a Chinook-English section (24 pp.) with brief definitions. Some entry information here varies from that in the lexicon.

Peabody

23. Spalding, B. J. A dictionary of the Chinook jargon. Pender Island, British Columbia, (pref. 1947). (15) pp. dic self?

Unavailable for examination.

Ayer

24. (Tate, Charles Montgomery). Chinook as spoken by the Indians of the Pacific Coast for the use of missionaries, traders, tourists and others who have business intercourse with the Indians. Chinook-English. English-Chinook. (Victoria, British Columbia: Printed by Diggon's Limited, 1931). 30 pp. dic self?

CHINOOK JARGON cont'd

This work on the Chinook jargon was unavailable for examination. Pilling's Bibliography of the Chinookan languages (1893) lists the 1889 edition, whose title, pagination, and (apparently) content vary somewhat. The 1889 edition contains Chinook-English and English-Chinook (dictionaries?) and numerals, according to Pilling's annotation. For the 1931 edition, the catalog entry in the Bancroft collection notes the inclusion of hymns and the Lord's prayer in Chinook (jargon).

Bancroft

25. Thomas, Edward Harper. Chinook; a history and dictionary of the Northwest coast trade jargon. The centuries old trade language of the Indians of the Pacific. A history of its origin and its adoption and use by the traders, trappers, pioneers and early settlers of the Northwest coast. Portland: Metropolitan Press, 1935. 179 pp. dic prim

A substantial part of the work (59 pp.) is devoted to introductory, history and bibliographical commentary. Thomas claims to have drawn on the works of others (notably M. Eells, Hall, and G. C. Shaw) in matters of pronunciation and vocabulary.

The "Lexicon of the Chinook jargon with detailed descriptions and examples of how to use it" (46 pp.) contains these features within its entries. An English-Chinook "vocabulary" (70 pp.) concludes the volume.

Bancroft
Peabody

Content Level

CHIPEWYAN

26. Goddard, Pliny Earle. Texts and analysis of Cold Lake dialect, Chipewyan. New York, 1912. pp. 1-170 (American Museum of Natural History. Anthropological papers. v. 10) lit gram advan

This study results from the author's fieldwork at the Cold Lake Reserve, Alberta, in 1911. His general purpose was to acquire a knowledge of the sounds and structure of a northern or Nene dialect of an Athapascan language for comparison with Pacific coast and southern dialects.

Part I contains 16 texts (59 pp.) accompanied by interlinear literal and free translations. The texts are "myths and tales apparently typical of the Chipewyan and other Dené."

Part II is a descriptive grammatical sketch of the Cold Lake dialect (104 pp.), analyzing the material of the texts and intended to be used with them. Phonetics and morphology are covered.

NYPL
Peabody

CHIPPEWA

See OJIBWA

CHOCTAW

27. Byington, Cyrus. A dictionary of the Choctaw language. Edited by John R. Swanton and Henry S. Halbert. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1915. 611 pp. (United States Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin no. 46) dic intermed.

CHOCTAW cont'd

The editors claim that this dictionary substantially represents the one prepared by Byington, whose missionary work spanned 50 years. The "Choctaw-English vocabulary" (375 pp.) often uses Biblical material in its subentry illustrations of the entry word's usage. An "English-Choctaw index" (230 pp.) refers to the Choctaw equivalent of the English entry term, often indicating several alternatives.

NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

28. Watkins, Ben. Complete Choctaw definer, English with Choctaw definition. 1st ed. Van Buren, Arkansas: J. W. Baldwin, 1892. 90 pp. — voc, gram — self

The author's purpose is "to supply the great demand for a complete Choctaw definer ... There has been no effort to make a literary display -- the object being to make the English as simple as possible."

The English-Choctaw "definer" (80 pp.) contains numerous illustrations of usage within entries. It is followed by a list of numerals and an appendix conjugating 2 transitive verbs ("buy" and "sell").

LC
NYPL

CHOINIMNI (d. Foothill North Yokuts)

See 184

CHUKCHANSI (d. Foothill North Yokuts)

See 184

Content Level

## CHUKCHEE

See 168

## CHUMASH (family)

29. Henshaw, H(enry) W(etherbee). The Mission Indian vocabularies of H. W. Henshaw, edited, with ethnographic notes, by R. F. Heizer. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1955). pp. 85-202 bibl. (University of California. Anthropological records. v. 15, no. 2) voc self

The introduction discusses Henshaw's professional background and the sources of the vocabularies, which were collected mainly in the period 1884-88.

The vocabularies are in tabular form and categorical in arrangement. Ethnographic notes follow. The Chumash vocabulary (26 pp.) covers the Santa Barbara region (with entries for Santa Rosa Island, La Purisima, Santa Barbara, Santa Ynez, San Buenaventura, San Luis Obispo). The Costanoan vocabulary (26 pp.) covers the Big Sur/San Francisco Bay region (Soledad, Rumsien, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz).

Also included are the short text of an informant's letter in San Buenaventura Chumash, Spanish and English (5 pp.), and lists of Chumash villages (158 names).

LC
UCLA

Content Level

CHUMASH (family) cont'd

30. Pinart, Alfonse (Louise). The Mission Indian vocabularies of Alphonse Pinart; edited by R. F. Heizer. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1952. 84 pp. bibl. (University of California. Anthropological records. v. 15, no. 1.) voc self

This is the first reproduction of Pinart's vocabularies, collected in 1878 at California missions. Spanish renderings are included with the English and Indian. Three series of tables cover: Costanoan; Salinan and Esselen; and Chumash. Vocabulary arrangement is by category -- kinship, body parts, animals, time of day, etc. Phrases as well as words are listed; notes are provided. Vocabulary contents are not identical for the 3 series. The shortest list (Salinan-Esselen, 10 pp.) covers about 325 words.

LC
NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

COEUR D'ALENE

See 168

COLD LAKE (d. Chipewyan)

See 26

COLUMBIA RIVER (d. Sahaptin)

See 160

COOS

See 168

Content Level

CORONATION GULF (d. Inupik)

See 68

COSTANOAN (family)

See 29, 30

CREE

31. Ellis, C(larence) Douglas. Spoken Cree, west coast of James Bay. Part I. Toronto: Department of Missions (M.S.C.C.), Anglican Church of Canada, (1962?). (unpaged). voc pron self

This book is a revision and expansion of an experimental course prepared for the Dept. of Missions. It is based on the concept of language as integral to culture and as a level of behavior patterning; and is designed for use with either recordings, a native speaker, or both. No Part II has been located.

Twenty-five units of study focus on inflexional suffixation. They "are arranged in a sequence which follows roughly the yearly rounds of community activity at Albany Port, Ontario." Examples are: "Greetings"; "A Caller: remarks on the weather, health, etc."; "Village activities." Each unit includes word lists, pronunciation drills, reviews of prior units.

Appendixes, concentrating on frequent usages, are designed to aid those whose formal study has been interrupted. A Cree-English "vocabulary" (20 pp.) includes references to the appearance of entry words in the units.

LC

CREE cont'd

32. Faries, R(ichard). A dictionary of the Cree language as spoken by the Indians in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Based upon the foundations laid by Rev. E. A. Watkins. Revised, enriched and brought up to date by the late Ven. J. A. Mackay, Ven. R. Faries, Rev. Canon Edward Ahenakew, Rev. R. B. Horsefield, and Right Rev. J. G. Anderson, bishop of Moosonee. Edited by Ven. R. Faries. Consisting of: Part I. English-Cree. Part II. Cree-English. Toronto: Published under the direction of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, 1938. 530 pp. dic self

The preface notes that this dictionary avoids "Indianized English" (as a Cree equivalent for an English word) wherever possible. Entries from the following dialects are included and so indicated: "Eastern (east side of Hudson's Bay), "Moose" (James' Bay, Ontario), "Northern" (northern Alberta), "plain" (prairies in Manitoba and Saskatchewan), and "Swampy" (northern Manitoba, northern Saskatchewan, and Hudson's Bay).

The English-Cree dictionary (232 pp.) includes occasional parenthetical notes on dialect variations of the entry term's Cree equivalent. The Cree-English dictionary (298 pp.) indicates conjugations to which the verbs belong, and offers frequent commentary on and examples of common usage within the entries.

NYPL

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| CREE cont'd | | |
| 33. Logan, Robert A. Cree-English dictionary and remarks on the Cree language. Duluth, Minnesota, 1964. 2 v. | gram<br>script<br>voc | self |

This is apparently a self-published work, composed of xeroxed typescript and manuscript on looseleaf paper. The author's purposes are to record his thoughts on the Cree language, and to preserve vocabulary compiled "partly from native sources and partly from all available other sources, while I was trying to analyze the design and structure of the Cree language." Logan claims 48 years of experience with the language and an approach that is original in distinction to the work of other scholars. He has invented and employed his own orthography for Cree (though it may draw to some extent on the established orthography).

Volume 1 rationalizes his view of the language and offers in effect a descriptive grammatical sketch (108 pp.). Major topics are: the author's special alphabet; "person symbols"; Cree syllabic symbols; "Cree language facts"; "Cree language structure" (originally published separately as The Cree language as it appears to me (1958); "Sentence-group construction systems"; and abbreviations used.

Volume 2 is the Cree-English dictionary (479 pp.). Because of the orthographic system, the entry order is not recognizably alphabetical. Abbreviations are used to indicate such concepts as "mystical," "manner of action," and "target," as well as characteristics like parts of speech. Entries indicate dialect source and include examples of usage.

LC

Content Level

## CROW

34. Grammar of the Absaroki or Crow Indian language, by a missionary of the Society of Jesus. (n.p.), 1898. (various pagings) gram self

Unavailable for examination. The Bancroft collection's cataloging indicates that its copy of this work is hectographed and in quires, in a portfolio. The Ayer collection's cataloging cites its copy's length at 127 pp.

Ayer
Bancroft

35. Lowie, Robert H. Crow word lists; Crow-English and English-Crow vocabularies. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1960. 411 pp. voc self

The word lists here derive mainly from Lowie's Crow texts (1960); they were assembled, from vocabulary cards, by his wife Luella Cole Lowie. It is not the finished teaching tool planned by Lowie; it lacks words occurring outside the texts and data on their derivation.

The Crow-English "vocabulary" (176 pp.) offers many illustrations of usage for the main entry words. The English-Crow section (201 pp.) is similar in content, but often provides different illustrations in the entries. Two appendixes are included: prefixes and suffixes; and a list of verb forms (paradigms). Verbs in the main vocabulary whose forms appear here are marked with asterisks.

LC
UCLA

Content Level

## DAKOTA

See also 168

36. Boas, Franz and Ella Deloria. Dakota grammar. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1941. 183 pp. (National Academy of Arts and Sciences. Memoirs. v. 23) — gram lit — self

This descriptive "grammar" (159 pp.) is Deloria's material as presented and arranged by Boas. It focuses on Teton Dakota, but indicates Assiniboin and Santee variations as well. References are provided to S. R. Riggs' A Dakota-English dictionary (1890 - see entry 49) and Dakota grammar, texts and ethnography (1893- see entry 50), and Deloria's Dakota texts (1932 - see entry 38).

A small selection of texts (24 pp.) is taken from the 2 works above containing them. These are in Teton, Santee and Assiniboin, and are provided with interlinear free translations and analytic footnotes.

NYPL
Peabody

37. Buechel, Eugene. A grammar of Lakota; the language of the Teton Sioux Indians. (St. Louis: John S. Swift Company, c1939). 374 pp. — gram — prim

Buechel was a missionary among the Teton Sioux of the Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations. His main purpose was to create a tool for helping young people to study their native tongue. Thus his arrangement stresses parts of speech within sections devoted to orthography, parts of speech, formation of words, and syntax. A short "topical index" is included. See also entry

Content Level

DAKOTA cont'd

675 in the Evans-Abbey bibliography covering materials from 1965-1974.

Peabody

38. Deloria, Ella. Dakota texts. New York: AMS, [1975], 279 pp. (Reprint of American Ethnological Society, vol. XIV, 1932.) lit self

A set of 64 Dakota tales are recorded in this volume. Tales 1 through 16 are given in Dakota, a literal English and a free English translation. The remaining 48 tales lack the literal English translation. All the tales are presented in synopsis form in the introduction to the volume.

UCLA

39. Clark, Ann. About the Pine Ridge porcupine. Wazi ahanhan p'ahin k'un he. (Lawrence, Kansas: Haskell Institute Printing Department, 1941). 73 pp. (Indian life readers. Sioux series. no. 1) lit prim

The first of the Sioux series of bilingual Indian readers produced by the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (usually under one of its former names). In general, the Indian readers series cover several prominent western linguistic areas; Navajo, Pueblo (Hopi and Spanish) and Sioux. Each title in a series is usually a collection of stories dealing "intimately and accurately with some phase of Indian life in the linguistic area" of concern. The readers are intended to be "valuable experience reading for teachers in the lower grades." The format of parallel

DAKOTA cont'd

columns for the bilingual text "should contribute most effectively to the development of active bilingualism upon the part of both children and their elders." The instructional level of most readers in these series can be regarded as primary.

Since imprint information provided by different libraries often varies, the Peabody's cataloging has been preferred for consistency where available.

Not all of the Sioux series were available for examination. However, it may be safe to say that they usually contain auxiliary notes on "Bilingual readers," "The Department of written Dakota," and "The Lakota alphabet." All texts are in English and Lakota, and all are illustrated. Most of the Lakota texts are credited to Emil Afraid of Hawk.

The title above concerns a porcupine who lives at the agency.

Peabody

40. Clark, Ann. Brave against the enemy, a story of three generations -- of the day before yesterday and of tomorrow. T'oka wan itkok'ip chitike kin he. (Lawrence, Kansas: Haskell Institute Printing Department for the Education Division, United States Indian Service, 1944). 215 pp. (Indian life readers. Sioux series. no. 7) lit intermed

See #39. The text is comparatively advanced for this series. The illustrations are photographs from life.

Peabody

Content Level

DAKOTA cont'd

41. Clark, Ann. Bringer of the mystery dog. Šunka wan wak'an agli kin he. (Chicago: United States Office of Indian Affairs, 1944). 84 pp. (Indian life readers. Sioux series. no. 6) lit intermed

See #39. The text is comparatively advanced for this series. The story concerns "a young boy, who in his quest for bravery brought the first horse to his people, the Antelope Band, a Plains Indian tribe, about the year 1700."

Interior
Peabody

42. Clark, Ann. The Grass Mountain mouse. Hě p' eji it' unkala kin. (Chicago): United States Office of Indian Affairs, (1943). 108 pp. (Indian life readers. Sioux series. no. 3) lit prim

Unavailable for examination. See #39.

Peabody

43. Clark, Ann. The hen of Wahpeton. Unjincila waȟpet'un etanhan kin he. (Chicago): United States Office of Indian Affairs, (1943). 97 pp. (Indian life readers. Sioux series. no. 4)

Unavailable for examination. See #39.

44. Clark, Ann. Singing Sioux comboy; reader. Lak'ota pte'ole hoksila lowansa, wo' unspe t'okahe. Lawrence, Kansas: (Haskell Institute, 1947). 114 pp. (Indian life readers. Sioux series. (no. 9) ) lit intermed

Unavailable for examination. See #39.

LC
Peabody

## DAKOTA cont'd

| | | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 45. | Clark, Ann. Sioux cowboy; primer. Lak'ota pte' ole hoksila. Wayawapi t'okahe. (Lawrence, Kansas): United States Indian Service, (1945). 47 pp. (Indian life readers. Sioux series. (no. 8) )<br>Unavailable for examination. See #39.<br>Peabody | lit | prim |
| 46. | Clark, Ann. The Slim Butte raccoon. Paha zizipela wic'iteglega kin. (Chicago): United States Office of Indian Affairs, (1942). 81 pp. (Indian life readers. Sioux series. no. 2)<br>Unavailable for examination. See #39.<br>Peabody | lit | prim |
| 47. | Clark, Ann. There still are buffalo. Nahanhci pte yuk'anpi. (Lawrence, Kansas, 1942). 86 pp. (Indian life readers. Sioux series. v. 5)<br>Unavailable for examination. See #39.<br>Interior<br>Peabody | lit | prim |
| 48. | Goshe, Frederick. Sioux Indian language, grammar and vocabulary. Valparaiso, Indiana, 1964. 56 leaves<br>__________. Sioux Indian language. Revised, enlarged edition of Sioux Indian language, grammar and vocabulary, 1964. Palo Alto, California, (1967). 86 pp. | gram | self |

DAKOTA, cont'd

The 1967 edition of this work contains no table of contents and no statement about its author's background research. Goshe always writes of the Sioux in the past tense, stresses their language's superiority to English "in many respects," and in general gently derides biased white views of both throughout his often informal, argumentative grammatical sketch. His work with the language is founded on syllabic (rather than letter) classification.

A short vocabulary list (11 pp.) provides English words and their Dakota equivalents, arranged by category -- body parts, colors, numbers, animals, parts of speech, etc. This is followed by one page of "expressions" (mostly interjections).

The 1964 edition has not been seen for annotation.

LC (1967 ed.)
Peabody (1964 ed.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 49. Riggs, Stephen Return. A Dakota-English dictionary. Edited by J. O. Dorsey. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1890. 665 pp. (Contributions to North American ethnology. v. 7) | dic | self |

The Dakota-English dictionary (650 pp.) is essentially a revised and enlarged version of the one in Riggs' Grammar and dictionary of the Dakota language (1852). Most of the entries are in Santee. Far fewer are in Sisseton, Yankton, and Teton, often provided by other collectors. These other dialect entries are so indentified.

DAKOTA cont'd

The short appendix provides additional words in Titonwan, "with other words ... that have come from various quarters during the progress of the work."

NYPL (both eds.)
Peabody
UCLA

50. Riggs, Stephen Return. Dakota grammar, texts and ethnography. Edited by J. O. Dorsey. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1893. 239 pp. (Contributions to North American ethnology. v. 9) — gram lit — self

The main focus of this work is the Santee dialect. Dorsey's preface explains his modifications to Riggs' text after the latter's death, including additions to the phonology and alphabet used, in light of later study of cognate languages.

The descriptive "Dakota grammar" (77 pp.) contains titled and numbered sections, cross-referenced within. The selection of texts (70 pp.) contains 8 myths and 3 religious items ("Parable of the prodigal son," "Lord's prayer," and "The Fourth commandment"). The myths have interlinear literal, free English translations, and notes; the religious ones are without free translations and notes. A Dakota ethnography (78 pp.) and index (6 pp.) conclude the volume.

NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

## DAKOTA cont'd

Content Level

51. Williamson, John P(oage). An English-Dakota dictionary. Wašicun ka Dakota ieska wowapi. New York: American Tract Society, 1902. 264 pp. — dic self

The introduction (16 pp. roman-numbered) provides a brief sketch of the Dakota grammar and alphabet. The English-Dakota dictionary (264 pp.) provides mainly from the Santee dialect, plus some in Yankton and Teton. All are labeled. Multiple meanings in an entry begin with the most common one, and are accompanied by appropriate words in Dakota.

Peabody

## DELTA RIVER YUMAN

52. Spier, Leslie. Comparative vocabularies and parallel texts in two Yuman languages of Arizona. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1946. 150 pp. (University of New Mexico. Publication in anthropology. no. 2) — lit self / sem col

From the author's introduction: "The present paper endeavors to show the relationship of two mutually unintelligible Yuman tongues of western Arizona, Havasupai and Maricopa. The analysis may be called semantic rather than phonetic and grammatical. I wish to show the groupings, the substantive categories, in which elements of vocabulary have been marshalled and the occurrence or nonoccurrence of cognates in the several categories. In the course of making ethnographic surveys of these two tribes (the Havasupai in 1918, -19, -21; the Maricopa in 1929-31) I attempted to record systematically the native terms for every cultural element, whether object, belief, or activity. In addition I obtained incidentally many other words from other parts of the vocabulary, such

DELTA RIVER YUMAN cont'd

as names of animals, birds, parts of the body, etc." Thus Spier claims to have obtained a "fairly accurate comparison" of the two vocabularies, unlike the case in more restricted comparative vocabularies gathered in the past. The two vocabularies here are in opposing columns, arranged under categories, each one having its own introductory commentary. almost all analyses and etymologies provided are those of informants.

The text section (9 pp.) presents 2 Havasupai texts ("Bungling host" and the fragment "Wolf's boy") in both Havasupai and Maricopa. Interlinear literal and free translations accompany them.

Ayer
Peabody

DUWAMISH (d. Puget Sound Salish)

See 159

EAST CAPE (d. Inupik)

See 68, 73

EAST CREE

See 32

EAST GREENLANDIC (d. Inupik)

See 75

EAST MAIN (d. Inupik)

See 66, 72

Content Level

EASTERN ALEUT (d. Aleut)

See 1, 2

EASTERN ARCTIC (d. Inupik)

See 79

EASTERN ATAKAPA (d. Atakapa)

See 4

EASTERN OJIBWA

See 144

EASTERN POMO

See 109, 158

ESSELEN

See 30

FOX

See 168

GASHOWU (d. Foothill North Yokuts)

See 184

GREENLAND (d. Inupik)

See 68, 73, 74

HAIDA

See also 168

53. Harrison, C(harles). Haida grammar Edited by Alex F. Chamberlain. Ottawa, 1895-96. pp. 123-226 (Royal Society gram self col

Content Level

HAIDA cont'd

of Canada. Proceedings and transactions. Second series. 1895-96. v. 1, section 2. English history, literature, archaeology, etc.)

This work is the contents of a paper read before the Society in 1892. An historical and ethnographical introduction, centering on the Queen Charlotte Islands, lists tribes, personal names, terms of relationship, months, etc. The descriptive grammatical sketch deals extensively with the conjugation of verbs. No index.

Peabody
UCLA
Yale

HANIS (d. Coos)

See 168

HAVASUPAI (d. Delta River Yuman)

See 52

HIDATSA

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 54. Matthews, G(eorge) H(ubert). Hidatsa syntax. The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton and Company, 1965. 299 pp. (Papers on formal linguistics. v. 3) | syn<br>gram | self<br>col |

The author's purposes in this study are two: "to find out to what extent the concepts of generative grammar -- developed on the basis of English -- would apply to a rather different type of language," and "to find out how much could be discovered of the generative grammar of a language which is not the investigator's native language." Despite the title, this work does construct a grammar -- though it does not deal extensively with morphology.

Content Level

HIDATSA cont'd

The "Introduction to Hidatsa grammar" (79 pp.) discusses previous work done on the language and various aspects of grammar (especially prefixes) more or less informally.

"Hidatsa grammar" (142 pp.) constructs a generative grammar of the language that is considerably technical. Sections are titled and numbered, cross-referenced within.

Two appendixes are included. "Rules and constituents" (26 pp.) lists the grammar rules previously discussed "in the order in which they occur to form a grammar of Hidatsa" (rather than the order presented earlier). The rules are newly njmbered, but footnotes provide the earlier numbers employed in the grammar section. "Phonology" (32 pp.) contains "a tentative statement of the phonological structure of Hidatsa words." This discussion includes references to relevant sections of the grammar.

LC
Peabody
UCLA

HOPI

55. Kennard, Edward A. Field mouse goes to war. Tusan homichi tuwvuta. (Phoenix, Arizona, 1944). 76 pp. (Indian life readers. Pueblo series. no. 4) — lit prim

Content Level

HOPI cont'd

One of the Pueblo series of bilingual Indian readers produced by the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs. (See #39 for general comments on these bilingual readers.) This title is the story of a field mouse and the Mishongnovi people. The illustrated text is in English and Hopi. The instructional level is primary. Included is a note for teachers on "The Hopi alphabet."

Interior

56. Kennard, Edward A. Little Hopi Hopihoya. (Lawrence, Kansas: Haskell Institute, 1948). 201 pp. (Indian life readers. Pueblos series. no. 5) lit prim

One of the Pueblo series of Indian readers produced by the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (under a former name). (See #39 for general comments on these bilingual readers.) This title contains 7 illustrated stories at the primary instructional level. The text is in English and Hopi. A note for teachers on "The Hopi alphabet" is included.

Interior

57. Stephen, Alexander M(acGregor). Hopi journal of Alexander M. Stephen, edited by Elsie Clews Parsons. New York: Columbia University Press, 1936. 2 v. (Columbia University. Contributions to anthropology. v. 23, pts. 1-2) voc self

HOPI cont'd

The pertinent section of these journals is the Hopi-English "glossary" (129 pp.) in volume 2. Its material encompasses the Hopi words used in Stephen's journal (some of these appearing there in English translation only, however), and also "stray bits of ethnographic information for which no place was found in the Journal or which were overlooked in editing." In addition the glossary includes some terms from Stephen's notebooks but not all terms appearing in the appendixes to the journal.

In manuscript form the glossary was submitted to B. L. Whorf, who has included at the end of entries his own term, together with variant translation if required. Other information provided includes page references to the journal, relevant verb class, and grammatical particle for Whorf's terms and for sub-entry usage forms.

UCLA

58. Voegelin, Charles F. and Florence M. Voegelin. Hopi domains; a lexical approach to the problem of selection. Baltimore; Waverly Press, 1957. 82 pp. bibl. (Indiana University. Publications in anthropology and linguistics. Memoir. no. 14) (Supplement to: International journal of American linguistics. v. 23, no. 2, April 1957) syn self col

HOPI cont'd

This work offers a substantial collection of Hopi morphemes. These are arranged in 1 or more domains. The domains themselves are placed in 4 groups with similar concerns -- e.g., domains concerned with features of the physical and biological world (topography, soil, etc.) A Hopi "finder list" (11 pp.) refers to the domain and section where each morpheme entry can be found. An English finder list (10 pp.) does the same through English entry terms.

Ayer
UCLA

HUDSON BAY (d. Inupik)

See 79

HUPA

See also 168

59. Goddard, Pliny Earle. The morphology of the Hupa language. Berkeley: University Press, 1905. 344 pp. (University of California. Publications in American archaeology and ethnology. v. 3) — morph — self col

This descriptive study draws largely on the material of Goddard's Hupa texts (1904; v. 1, no. 2 of this series). The author states: "Little regard has been paid to the terms and forms of formal grammar." The examples supporting discussion of the parts of speech are accompanied by references to their location in the texts. May be of use in conjunction with Goddard's The phonology of the Hupa language (see #60) and his descriptive grammatical sketch in Handbook of American Indian languages (see #168).

Ayer
UCLA

HUPA cont'd

60. Goddard, Pliny Earle. The phonology of the Hupa language. Berkeley: University Press, 1907. pp. 1-19 (University of California publications in American archaeology and ethnology. v. 5, no. 1) phon self col

This study is labeled "Part I, the individual sounds." It is a description of Hupa phonology, accompanied by illustrative platograms and tracings from the mouth. No succeeding parts were published. May be of use in conjunction with Goddard's The morphology of the Hupa language (see #59) and his descriptive grammatical sketch in Handbook of American Indian languages (see #168).

Ayer
UCLA

HURON

61. Potier, Pierre. Huron manuscripts from Reverend Pierre Potier's collection. Toronto: C.W. James, 1920. 782 pp. (Ontario. Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario. Report no. 15) gram self

The main body of this work is a facsimile reproduction of some of Potier's manuscripts. Appendix II is: "Grammar of the Huron language, by a Missionary of the Village of Huron Indians at Lorette, near Quebec, found amongst the papers of the Mission, and translated from the Latin, by Mr. John Wilkie" (published in Transactions of the literary and historical society of Quebec, vol. 2, 1831). Pilling's Bibliography of the Iroquian languages (1888), however, attributes this grammar to P. J. M. Chaumonot, and includes in the entry for Potier's own grammar in Latin recorded opinion that another manuscript

HURON cont'd

grammar by Potier (not found by Pilling) is based in part on Chaumonot's. Pilling provides a contents outline for the Potier grammar in Latin.

The printed Huron grammar in this appendix (53 pp.) has no table of contents but has headings for each of its sections, which proceed roughly by parts of speech. Some vocabulary is included, especially in the section on adverbs.

NYPL

INGLESTATT (d. Inupik)

See 68

INNUIT - YUPIK

See also 68, 73

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 62. Barnum, Francis. Grammatical fundamentals of the Innuit language as spoken by the Eskimo of the western coast of Alaska. Boston and London: Ginn and Company, 1901. 384 pp. | gram<br>lit<br>voc | self |

The geographical area Barnum claims to cover is roughly from Nushagak, near the Kuskokwim River mouth, to St. Michael's Island in Norton Sound. He studied without the aid of standard works or an interpreter. His introduction offers a speculative commentary on the "Innuit" language and race. The main sections of the work are:

"Essentials of Innuit" (270 pp.) forms a grammar, with titled and numbered sections, cross-referenced within.

INNUIT - YUPIK cont'd

"Native stories" (42 pp.) contains a commentary, 8 stories in "Innuit," and notes on them. The linguistic notes, in effect, comprise a piecemeal literal translation and include references to the numbered sections of the grammar. Only one story has a connected "literal translation, showing the various idioms."

An ethnological commentary (19 pp.) includes native terms for the items and concepts discussed.

"Vocabulary" (57 pp.) is Innuit-English in format, with words in simple or radical form only. The entries provide references to the grammar and, infrequently, regional designations where a particular word is confined. About 70 forms of "keptuoa" (I trade, I buy) are included to serve as a model for composing them for other verbs.

An index (7 pp.) refers to sections of the text.

Peabody
UCLA (1970 reprint)

INUPIK

See also 168

63. Bergsland, Knut. A grammatical outline of the Eskimo language of West Greenland. Oslo: Skrivemaskinstua, (pref. 1955). 160 leaves — gram phon — self col

Bergsland's preface states: "The language here outlined belongs to the Eastern group of Eskimo dialects, spoken on the Arctic coast -- and in some adjacent inland districts -- from Greenland and Labrador in the East to Norton Sound and East Cape in the West." In concentrating on West Greenland language his study distinguishes only between "Southern Greenland" (north to Holstensborg) and "Northern

Greenland" (north to the 71st parallel). Bergsland has studied the "folkloristic texts" available and has supplemented "the modern material with some information from the older sources -- to indicate the structural possibilities of Eskimo in general rather than to attempt a historical treatment." His preface includes a listing of the works he has drawn on, together with abbreviations employed referring to them in the study.

The descriptive grammatical sketch (160 pp.) is titled and numbered in its sections, cross-referenced within. The organization, which "differs considerably from that of the earlier treatments," broadly runs: Phonology: phonemics, morphophonemics; and Grammar: introduction, inflective categories and constructions, derivation, roots. The author notes that "to avoid the 'interpretatio latina' an attempt has been made to state the grammatical relations as much as possible in terms of formally established suffix categories but so far this has left the semantic aspects of the language too short of the desireable elucidation."

UCLA

| | | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 64. | Birket-Smith, Kaj. Five hundred Eskimo words; a comparative vocabulary from Greenland and central Eskimo dialects. Copenhagen: Glydendalske Boghandel, 1928. 64 pp. (Fifth Thule Expedition, 1921-24. Report. v. 3, no. 3) | voc<br>phon | self<br>col |

The phonetic system used in this vocabulary is similar to that of William Thalbitzer. An introductory commentary and notes are provided.

INUPIK cont'd

The vocabulary proper is divided into categories of objects, concepts, and verbs. The columns of the tabular arrangement read: English; West Greenland; Thule District; Melville Peninsula; Simpson Peninsula; and Upper Kazan River.

Peabody

65. Erdmann, Friedrich. Eskimo-English dictionary; compiled from Erdman's Eskimo-German edition. 1864 A.D., by Rev. Edmund J. Peck. Edited by the Rev. W. G. Walton. Hamilton: Church of the Ascension Thank-Offering Mission Fund, 1925. 310 pp. dic self

Erdmann's original work was prepared for the Moravian missionaries on the Labrador Coast. The new material here, apart from the translation, lies mainly in the indexes furnished.

The "Eskimo dictionary" (262 pp.) contains entries that are both words and phrases. An asterisk marks those most frequently used in Baffin's Land and on the east coast of Hudson Bay. A short list of "Suffixes and particles" follows.

The "General (topical) index" (21 pp.) is for seeking a "certain word, idea or subject." The Eskimo equivalent of each English entry is located via a set of coordinates used in the dictionary proper. There the entries are grouped under letter/number combinations, each one in the group being sub-numbered itself.

A "Special index" (18 pp.) serves as a guide to broader categories -- e.g., amusements, animals; body, parts of; actions (personal) and activities; etc.

Content Level

INUPIK cont'd

Under such heading terms the entries are arranged by general references first, then particular ones alphabetically. This special index has its own table of contents to the broad categories.

NYPL

66. Flint, Maurice S. Revised Eskimo grammar; from the work of the Reverend E. J. Peck, "Apostle to the Eskimos." (Toronto), 1954. 79 pp.

gram self
script
voc

This revision and expansion of Peck's work, (dealing with an Inupik dialect of the Canadian Eastern Arctic) includes his original preface (see #72). Flint's own preface states that his contribution has been to remodel the work and include personally collected material from his fieldwork; and to correct typing errors in Peck's original edition due to its handling by non-linguists.

The revised grammar begins with introductory material on early efforts to reduce the Eskimo language to writing, and the origin and use of Eskimo syllabic character. Peck's syllabarium is included here. Throughout the grammar syllabic and Roman characters are used.

A tabular "Vocabulary of 300 Eskimo words" is arranged under 13 headings -- e.g., animals, dress, times and seasons, common verbs, etc. Roman and syllabic characters are used. The words are listed in English and the 3 "number forms" of Eskimo (singular, dual, plural).

An index covers mainly grammatical subjects and the introductory material.

NYPL
Peabody

INUPIK cont'd

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 67. Hinz, John. Grammar and vocabulary of the Eskimo language, as spoken by the Kuskokwim and southwest coast Eskimos of Alaska. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: The Society for Propagating the Gospel, the Moravian Church, (c 1944). 194 pp. | gram<br>voc<br>lit | self<br>prim |

This practical grammar and vocabulary was prepared from the author's notes after 14 years of absence from Alaska. Claiming that the grammatical structures of Alaska and Greenland are almost identical, he has made an attempt to follow Greenlandic spelling.

The grammar (136 pp.) has no general index. Chapters on affixes contain a "narrative by an Eskimo" (with English translation after each word or compound), English-Eskimo exercise material, and an "Index of the affixes."

The "Eskimo-English vocabulary" (54 pp.) is "very incomplete." Hinz states that some words were not thought of at the time of compilation others were uncertain in meaning, others need more accurate definition and illustration. Most verb entries are in the indicative, transitive and intransitive of the third person; sometimes the infinitive form is added.

Ayer
LC
NYPL
Peabody

INUPIK cont'd

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 68. Jenness, Diamond. Eskimo language and technology. Part A: Comparative vocabulary of the Western Eskimo dialects. Ottawa: F. A. Akland, 1928. 134 pp. (Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18. Report. v. 15, pt. A)<br>This vocabulary list (according to its compiler of varying accuracy and conditions of gathering) is English-Eskimo in format. The dialects covered are: "East Cape," "Nunivak Island," "Inglestatt," "King Island," "Wales," "Barrow," "Mackenzie River Delta," "Coronation Gulf," "Labrador," and "Greenland." (Krauss -- see Introduction: Works Consulted -- notes also words in Naukan of Central Siberian Yupik.)<br>Peabody | voc | self |
| 69. Kelly, John W. Eskimo vocabularies. Jackson, Missouri: Jackson Herald Print, 1901. 42 pp.<br>Unavailable for examination. (Probably similar -- if not identical -- in content to #83).<br>Bancroft<br>NYPL | voc | self |
| 70. MacMillan, (Donald Baxter). Eskimo place names and aids to conversation. (Washington): Hydrographic Office, United States Navy, (1943). 154 pp. | voc | self |

Content Level

INUPIK cont'd

This manual, reproduced from typewritten copy, is meant "for use by men of our army and navy assigned to the sub-arctic and arctic." The author has had 35 years of contact with these areas, in particular Labrador. Conceived as a practical aid to immediate communication, the work's contents are:

1. Danish words and abbreviations found on Greenland charts. (Approximately 90; arranged: abbreviation -- Danish -- English)
2. Translation of 1500 Eskimo place names. (Eskimo-English)
3. Guide to pronunciation.
4. Conversational Eskimo for the captain of a ship; for a ship's doctor; for a botanist.
5. General conversation (46 pp.)

All conversational sections are dual language, their contents arranged alphabetically under various subjects -- e.g., objects, activities, concepts.

Interior

71. Okautsit illiniaraksat sorrutsinut. Herrnhuteme: G. Winterib, Nênilauktangit, 1899. 11 pp. lit prim

A Labrador Eskimo and English primer, mostly in the former. It begins with the alphabet, then vowels, consonants, and numerals. The vowels and consonants are introduced by sentences in Labrador. What appear to be exercises follow, closing with a short conversation in Labrador only.

Peabody

Content Level

INUPIK cont'd

72. Peck, E(dmund) J(ames). Eskimo grammar. 2d ed. Ottawa: printed at the Surveyor General's Office, 1919. 92 pp. (at head of title: Geographic Board of Canada) — gram — self prim

The 1931 edition is a reprint authorized by the Council of the Northwest Territories.

Peck's preface (dated 1883) acknowledges aid from the work of the Moravian Brethren and Kleinschmidt's Greenland grammar (probably Grammatik der Grönländischen sprache (1851)). His own purpose is to put in useful form his knowledge from 6 years' residence, and to fill the need for a grammar of the "East Main" dialect (the east coast of James Bay/Labrador Peninsula area where the Eastmain River runs).

The resultant grammar includes numerous listings of words: adverbs by type, variations on standard formations, etc.
See also #66

NYPL

73. Rasmussen, Knut. Alaskan Eskimo words. Edited by H. Ostermann. Copenhagen: Glydendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag, 1941. 83 pp. (Fifth Thule Expedition, 1921-24. Report. v. 3, no.4) — voc — self

Content Level

INUPIK cont'd

The contents are arranged in 3 sections: "Lists of words for Greenland, Labrador and Kangianermiut"; "Lists of words for Ungalardlermiut (and Ukiuvangmiut, the people of King Island), Nunivârmiut and the Mainland"; and "Lists of words for the Cape Prince of Wales Eskimos and the East Cape Eskimos." (Krauss -- see Introduction: Works Consulted -- notes also words in Naukan of Central Siberian Yupik.)

The lists are numbered and in tabular form, opening with the English term. Arrangement is by category - concrete objects (animate and inanimate), abstract concepts, grammatical entities (verb, pronoun, etc.). Linguistic notes are provided.

Peabody

74. Rink, H(inrich Johannes). The Eskimo tribes. Their distribution and characteristics, especially in regard to language. With a comparative vocabulary, and a sketch-map. Copenhagen: C. A. Reitzel; London: Longmans, Green and Company, 1891. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Udgivne af Kommissionen for Ledelsen af de Geologiske og Geografiske Undersogelser i Grønland. 11. heste (Supplement)).

voc self

Unavailable for examination. This comparative vocabulary (the supplement to volume 11 of the series) deals, in general, with the dialects in the Greenland-Labrador area.

Ayer
LC

Content Level

INUPIK cont'd

75. Schultz-Lorentzen, Christian Wilhelm. Dictionary of the West Greenland Eskimo language. Published at the expense of the Rask-Ørsted Fund. (København: C. A. Reitzels Forlag, 1927). 303 pp. (Kommissionen for Ledelsen af de Geologiske og Geografiske Undersogelser; Grønland. Meddelelser om Grønland. Bind 69) dic self col

This is a modified translation by Schultz-Lorentsen of Den Grønlandske Ordbog (1926), omitting its ethnographic and folkloristic information. It is based upon previous work (by Hans Egede, Poul Egede, Fabricius, Kleinschmidt, and Thalbitzer), supplemented by new words and meanings from West Greenland, East Greenland and Cape York. The spelling is that "commonly used in the schools of Greenland and in all Greenlandic literature."

The English-Eskimo dictionary (275 pp.) frequently indicates the source of an entry word, its variant, or its definition. Small boldface type indicates coordinate or derived forms of words.

A dictionary of affixes (28 pp.) defines each affix, uses it in different formations, and relates these to the main definition.

NYPL
Peabody

## INUPIK cont'd

| | | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 76. | Schultz-Lorentsen, Christian Wilhelm. A grammar of the West Greenland language. Kobenhavn: C. A. Reitzel, 1945. 103 pp. (Meddelelser om Grønland. Udgivne af Kommissionen for Videnskabelige Undersogelser i Grønland. bd. 129, nr. 8)<br>Unavailable for annotation. The Ayer collection's cataloging note indicates that this work is based on those of Kleinschmidt and Thalbitzer.<br>Ayer | gram | self |
| 77. | Schultze, Augustus. A brief grammar and vocabulary of the Eskimo language of north-western Alaska. Published by the Society for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Comenius Press, 1889. 21 pp.<br>Schultze states that his work "must be confined to very narrow limits because of the meagre information that could be obtained." The short grammatical sketch (11 pp.) is followed by a vocabulary list (10 pp.) in the format: Alaskan -- English -- Labrador. (The latter is given because of the uncertainties of spelling.) The Lord's prayer in Eskimo is included.<br>NYPL<br>Yale | gram<br>voc<br>lit | prim |
| 78. | __________. Grammar and vocabulary of the Eskimo language of northwestern Alaska, Kuskoquim district. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Moravian Publishing Office, 1894. 70 pp. | | |

INUPIK cont'd

An "improved and enlarged" edition of Schultze's A brief grammar and vocabulary of the Eskimo language (see #77). "The efforts of the writer have been, principally, directed toward classifying, correcting and arranging" new materials furnished by travelers in Alaska. Comparative work has been done with "Th. Bourquin's Labrador Grammar" and "A. Erdman's Labrador Vocabulary." (Schultze has probably translated the titles of the works in question and incorrectly named the second author. He is likely referring to T. Bourquin's Grammatik der Eskimo-sprache (1891) and F. Erdmann's Eskimoisches wörterbuch (1864).) Schultze's purpose in this edition is to "facilitate and shorten the labor of those who as missionaries or teachers must acquire the native tongue."

The grammatical sketch (21 pp.) includes some colloquial phrases and religious material in Eskimo and English. The dictionary (38 pp.) is divided into "Alaskan-English" and "English-Alaskan" sections of approximately equal length. Entries are short but often provide examples of usage.

NYPL
UCLA

79. Spalding, A. E. A grammar of the east and west coasts of Hudson Bay. Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1960. 178, 37 pp. gram prim

INUPIK cont'd

This grammar is meant for workers among the Eskimo of these areas. It consists of 71 lessons containing exercises, vocabulary listings, and dialogues mainly in west coast Hudson Bay dialect with footnotes. The general strategy is to move through the seasons, highlighting newly introduced grammatical aspects with a "running commentary of live, useful and idiomatic ... dialogue."

A general index covers infixes, suffixes, and expressions; general topics; and discussion of the grammatical points. A verbal index is a comprehensive listing of verbal expressions used in the work, referring to page and line of the grammar. An appendix offers a vocabulary list (37 pp.) of specific words or expressions in tabular form: English -- Central Arctic -- Eastern Arctic.

LC

80. Thibert, Arthur. English-Eskimo, Eskimo-English dictionary. Ottawa: Research Center of Amerindian Anthropology, University of Ottawa, 1954. 174 pp. dic prim

__________. (same). Ottawa: Research Center for Amerindian Anthropology, University of Ottawa, 1958. 173 pp.

INUPIK cont'd

Thibert's purpose is to provide a suitable tool for missionaries. His material was gathered from missionary work among Canadian Eskimos and from "pioneer works and manuscript essays of Bourquin and Erdmann, Bishop A. Turquitil and Fathers L. Ducharme and E. Fafard." He claims that his dictionary includes "practically all the words generally used by the Canadian Eskimos," plus some local words of special "interest and usefulness.

The dictionary (140 pp.) is divided into English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English sections of approximately equal length and containing short definitions. Seven appendixes deal with: infixes (including a list of the most commonly used ones); the declension of nouns; of personal pronouns; numerals; the conjugation of intransitive and transitive verb forms; geographical names of places in the Arctic; the expression of relationship; words relative to the human body; and Arctic game. A "Short bibliography of the Eskimo language" includes German language works by Bourquin and Erdmann.

The 1958 edition of this work has not been examined. The bibliography to Krauss' article (see Introduction: Works Consulted) labels it "revised."

Ayer (1958 ed.)
Peabody (1954 ed.)

INUPIK cont'd

81. Tiffany, Warren I. Stories in string. Based on the reference "Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-18" by Diamond Jenness. (Juneau: United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Education, 1959). 50 leaves. lit prim

A book "developed to provide culturally oriented reading materials for the pupils in Alaskan Eskimo classrooms." (Krauss -- see Introduction: Works Consulted -- identifies the language as Inupik.) This bilingual collection of 20 short stories is derived from the traditional string-figure games of the Eskimo. The table of contents offers the regional source of each story with its title, and the accompanying illustrations represent the string figures. The basic vocabulary used is mostly that of the "Minimum Essential Goals" word lists for levels "Beginner" and "1," and the "Bethel Teacher-Aid list." Most of the stories try to preserve original native thought structure in their word and sentence order; but one long story involves simple direct sentences and an introduction to English grammatical structure.

Appendix material includes "To the teacher" (on use) and "Notes on Eskimo grammar and pronunciation."

Interior

Content Level

INUPIK cont'd

82. Walton, W. B. Eskimo or Innuit dictionary, as spoken by all of these strange people on the Alaskan peninsula, the coast of the Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. Including settlements on all streams emptying into these waters. Seattle: Metropolitan Printing and Binding Company, 1901. 32 pp. — voc prim

Despite the claim of his title, Walton's formal gathering of material was largely at one location where he settled -- the mouth of the Kemuk River, 40 miles up the Togiak River. His work is essentially an English-"Innuit" vocabulary list. Two separate lists of numbers and monetary amounts are included.

UCLA (photocopy)
Yale

83. Wells, Roger and John W. Kelly. English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English vocabularies. Preceded by ethnographical memoranda concerning the Arctic Eskimos in Alaska and Siberia. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1890. 72 pp. ((United States)) Bureau of Education Circular of Information. no. 2) — voc self

This volume is based on material gathered from northwestern Alaska and is intended for teachers' use. The introductory material on the Alaskan and Siberian Eskimos is followed by vocabulary lists of "711 words and 307 phrases as used by the Eskimo at Point Barrow."

Peabody

KAIBAB PAIUTES (tr. Southern Paiute)

See 154

## KALISPEL

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 84. Vogt, Hans. The Kalispel language, an outline of the grammar with texts, translations, and dictionary. Oslo: I Kommisjon hos Jacob Dybwad, 1940. 178 pp. | gram<br>lit<br>dic | self<br>prim |

The material here was collected in 1937 from Kalispel living on the reservation in Pend Oreille County, Washington; it varies with the character of the informants, who were mainly elderly or children under school-age. Vogt states that he didn't have time to acquire "practical knowledge" of Kalispel, but took down as much material as possible once his notation system was formed, later working out details of the phonemic and grammatical system. He did not heavily depend on the major previous works on the language by J. Giorda and G. Mengarini (titles not specified).

The descriptive grammatical sketch (68 pp.) provides references to the 19 texts (56 pp.) of personal and mythical narratives that follow. Each text is accompanied by a free translation based on a grammatical analysis of the text and on a free translation provided by one informant. The Kalispel-English "dictionary" (42 pp.) contains "only material directly taken down from my informants." Each entry includes references to its appearance in the texts; for the more common words, only a few references are given.

Ayer
NYPL
UCLA

### KAMCHADAL

See 168

### KANGIANERMIUT (d. Inupik)

See 68, 73, 83

### KAROK

See also 109

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 85. Bright, William. The Karok language. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1957. 457 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. no. 13) | gram<br>lit | self<br>col |

Based on fieldwork done between 1949 and 1954, this work incorporates material previously published but now superceded by its new form.

The descriptive grammatical sketch (145 pp.) contains titled and numbered sections, cross-referenced within. Also included are a short ethnographic text with analysis and an index of morphemes discussed.

The section of texts (147 pp.) contains 92 texts in phonemic transcription, with free translations. Mythological and legendary stories are divided into 3 eras, followed by "ethnological descriptions" and "personal accounts."

A Karok-English "lexicon" (138 pp.) contains 1706 numbered entires for "themes." Each entry offers analysis of the form where possible, the grammatical particle, and references to the grammar, texts, other lexicon entries, and other works.

KAROK cont'd

An English-Karok index (45 pp.) to the lexicon provides entry numbers. An appendix of Karok village sites includes a map and key.

Peabody
UCLA

KATO

86. Goddard, Pliny Earle. Elements of the Kato language. Berkeley: University of California Press, (1912). 176 pp. (University of California. Publications in American archaeology and ethnology. v. 11, no. 1) — phon morph — self col

Goddard states: "It has been thought sufficient, considering the treatment already given the Hupa language, to provide descriptions of the individual sounds occurring in Kato, illustrated as fully as possible with tracings; and to list the morphological elements, accompanying each with a few examples. This has been done with the expectation that the chief use made of the work would be comparative."

The material here is mainly that of Goddard's Kato texts (1909; v. 5, no. 3 in this series). Analysis of phonology and morphology is accompanied by speech graphs.

Ayer
UCLA

## KERES

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 87. Davis, Irvine. The language of Santa Ana Pueblo. Washington, D.C., 1964. pp. 53-190 (United States. Bureau of American Ethnology. Anthropological paper. no. 69) | gram<br>voc | prim |

Davis states that this descriptive grammatical sketch is more like an idiolect, since its material derives from one Pueblo informant. Appendixes include a short text (about St. James) with interlinear literal and free translations, and a Pueblo-English vocabulary section (25 pp.). The latter contains 1,007 entries (uninflected words, verbs, affixes and clitics, loan words), and an index.

Peabody

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 88. Miller, Wick R. Acoma grammar and texts. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1965. 259 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. v. 40) | gram<br>lit | self |

Miller's fieldwork was done in 1956 and 1959, mainly with one Acoma informant living in the San Francisco Bay area. (Several others living or visiting there contributed to his texts.) The descriptive grammar (180 pp.) contains titled and numbered sections, cross-referenced within. It is a revision of the author's doctoral dissertation (University of California, 1962).

Content Level

KERES cont'd

The selection of texts (70 pp.) contains 38 narratives, mostly personal and ethnographic, ranging from a fraction of a page to several in length. Each text's sentences are numbered; footnotes and a numbered free translation are provided also. Only the first text has an interlinear literal translation and grammatical analysis.

LC
Peabody
UCLA

KERN RIVER (south fork, d. Tubatulabal)

See 172

KING ISLAND (d. Inupik)

See 68, 73

KIOWA

89. Harrington, John P. Vocabulary of the Kiowa language. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1928. 255 pp. (United States Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin. no. 84) — voc — self col

This work results from a "reconnaissance report on the language." The author's fieldwork was done at Anadarko in 1918. The orthography used here has been shaped mainly for Kiowa speakers.

KIOWA cont'd

The Kiowa-English "vocabulary" (191 pp.) entries are the "words, stems and affixes which were obtained with the exception of the verbal prefixed personal pronouns." For verbs, the entry form is the positive punctual or positive static, unless otherwise noted. Occasionally entries also include references to other linguistic works as authorities. A short-entry section of "English-Kiowa references" (31 pp.), treating the vocabulary in reverse (but without authorities), follows.

An appendix of "Pronoun tables" (15 pp.) provides 6 tables of verbal prefixed pronouns. Another appendix offers a brief non-mythical text, interlinear literal and free translations, plus notes.

NYPL
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UCLA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 90. Mooney, James. Calendar history of the Kiowa Indians. Washington, 1898. pp. 129-445. (In: United States Bureau of American Ethnology. 17th annual report, 1895-96. pt. 1) | voc | self<br>prim |

83

KIOWA cont'd

This work is primarily a history of the tribe, incorporating pictographic historical records of the Kiowa. A substantial glossary section is included. The Kiowa-English glossary (40 pp.) provides definitions, references to the principal form of the word used in the history, and some word entries for other Indian languages. The short-entry English-Kiowa glossary (10 pp.) does not necessarily offer the principal Kiowa form of the word and provides no location in the history.

Ayer
UCLA

KLAMATH

91. Barker, M(uhammad) A(bdal) R(ahman). Klamath dictionary. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963. 550 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. v. 31) — dic — self intermed

This "descriptive lexicon" is intended for linguists, but Barker feels that the "general reader" (with some introductory guidance provided) "should be able to look up words, pronounce sentences from the Texts (his Klamath texts (1963), vo. 30 in this series), and get a general idea of the workings of the language." His Klamath grammar (1964; v. 32 in this series) can less probably be put to these uses.

The Klamath-English lexicon (456 pp.) uses the morphophonemic morph as its basic filing unit. Entries are given both in morphophonemic and phonemic notation. Cross references are provided from entries that are not main morphs.

KLAMATH cont'd

An English-Klamath section (71 pp.) serves as a "semantic index" to the lexicon. Entries here offer a morph or complete construction in morphophonemic notation only.

No explicit statement is made concerning the author's fieldwork. However, it may reasonably be assumed that the remarks on this subject provided in his Klamath grammar (see #92) apply here.

LC
Peabody
UCLA

92. Barker, M(uhammad) A(bdal) R(ahman). Klamath grammar. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1964. 364 pp. (University of California. Publications in Linguistics. v. 32) gram self col

"The present study is intended to be a tentative, introductory, synchronic description of the Klamath language. It is not meant to be a textbook from which a student can learn the language." Based on fieldwork done between 1955 and 1957 at Chiloquin, Oregon.

The scholarly descriptive grammar contains titled and numbered sections and subsections. It is cross-referenced within. Appendixes are: an index to the substantive and residue affixes; a list of classificatory stems (selected class); and a list of locative-directive suffixes (selected classes).

Peabody
UCLA

KLAMATH cont'd

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 93. Gatschet, (A. S.). The Klamath Indians of south western Oregon. 2 parts. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1890. 2 v. (United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region. Contributions to North American ethnology. v. 2) | lit<br>dic | self |

Part I is introduced by an "Ethnographic sketch" (97) pp.) of the Klamath. The texts following (197 pp.) range from the mythological to the ethnographic in character. These are in the Modoc or Klamath Lake dialects; most have interlinear literal translations and notes. A descriptive "Grammar of the Klamath language" (511 pp.) contains detailed lists of prefixes, infixes, and suffixes, as well as prepositions and adverbs.

Part II is a "Dictionary of the Klamath language" that includes both the Klamath Lake and Modoc dialects. The entries in the Klamath-English section (477 pp.) lists definitions in etymological order and provides references to the texts in Part I. The English-Klamath section (203 pp.) resembles a synonymy in organization, and provides dialect indications as does the Klamath-English section.

The short index (5 pp.) covers both Parts I and II.

NYPL
UCLA

KLIKITAT

See YAKIMA

Content Level

KORYAK

See 168

KUSKOKWIM (d. Central Alaskan Yupik)

See 67, 77, 78

KWAKIUTL

See also 168

94. Boas, Franz. Kwakiutl grammar with a glossary of the suffixes. Edited by Helene Boas Yampolsky, with the collaboration of Zellig S. Harris. Philadelphia, 1947. pp. 203-377 (American Philosophical Society. Transactions. New series. v. 37 pt. 3) — gram, voc — self, col

This work was prepared by the editors from a manuscript study in progress. It offers a descriptive grammatical sketch, plus a "glossary" of suffixes (37 pp.).

Peabody
UCLA

LABRADOR (d. Inupik)

See 65, 68, 71, 77, 78

LAKE MIWOK

95. Callaghan, Catherine A. Lake Miwok dictionary. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1965. 287 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. v. 39) — dic — self

LAKE MIWOK cont'd

The material for this dictionary was collected in the period 1956-58. In the Lake Miwok-English section (185 pp.) the main entries are roots in morphophonemic transcription; sub-entries are written phonemically and put in alphabetical order under each root. Also indicated are resemblant forms in neighboring languages where the possibility of the entry being a loan word exists.

In the English-Lake Miwok section (89 pp.) the short entries refer to LM-E entries, where appropriate to translation. Also indicated are the existence of sub-entries there, where they occur.

Peabody
UCLA

LAKE SUPERIOR (d. Ojibwa)

See 152

LAKOTA

See Dakota

LOWER CHINOOK (d. Lower Chinook)

See 168

LOWER UMPQUA (d. Siuslaw)

See 168

## LUISEÑO

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 96. Sparkman, (Philip Stedman). The Sparkman grammar of Luiseño, by A. L. Kroeber and George William Grace. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1960. 257 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. v. 16) | gram<br>lit | self<br>col |

The basis of this work was a paper written by Sparkman in 1905, and elaborated until his death in 1907. Kroeber modified and added to it with the help of his informant in 1909, but the work was not completed until 1960. The introduction here provides a commentary on Sparkman's work and its peculiarities.

The descriptive grammar (170 pp.) is essentially an arrangement of Sparkman's material, and an analysis and commentary on it, by Kroeber and Grace. The sections are titled and numbered, cross-referenced within.

A selection of 17 texts (41 pp.) contains myths, other narratives, the Lord's prayer and verses from Genesis. Their sources are from the work of all 3 authors. Text sentence numbering, literal translations, and notes are provided. One text has a word-by-word analysis.

There are 4 appendixes: "Tac's record of Luiseño" (concerning another descriptive grammatical sketch); "Loan words in Luiseno" (containing short lists of words from Spanish and English); "The Place of Luiseño in Uto-Aztecan"; and "J. P. Harrington's annotations in the 1933 Chinigchinich" (containing comments on phonology).

NYPL
UCLA

MACKENZIE-CORONATION (d. Inupik)

See 68

MAIDU

See also 109, 168

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 97. Shipley, William F. Maidu grammar. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1964. 92 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. v. 41) | gram | self<br>col |

Revised version of the author's doctoral disseration (University of California, Berkeley, 1959). Fieldwork was done roughly in the period 1954-57. The resultant work represents Mountain Maidu or Northeastern Maidu (the author's designation).

The descriptive grammatical sketch (65 pp.) contains sections that are titled and numbered, cross-referenced within. Three appendixes (20 pp.) follow: (1) A short personal narrative text is analyzed in tabular form for strata, classes, and constructions. Its sentences are numbered, and a free translation is provided. (2) A list of grammatical elements written as morphs or morphemes provides references to the sketch. (3) A list of classes refers to the sketch also.

UCLA

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 98. Shipley, William F. Maidu texts and dictionary. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963. 261 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. v. 33) | lit<br>voc | self<br>col |

Content Level

MAIDU cont'd

Shipley's fieldwork was done in the period 1956-59. This volume represents Mountain or Northeastern Maidu (the author's designation).

The selection of texts (75 pp.) is divided into coyote stories, "other tales," reminiscences, and miscellaneous (including an invocation and an ethnological narrative). The texts are in phonemic transcription, and were reconstituted by Shipley and his informant from Roland Dixon's Maidu texts (1912, #168). Their sentences are numbered and free translations are provided.

The dictionary is in two parts. The Maidu-English section (123 pp.) contains single morphs written morphophonemically. Subentries are phonemic and informants are noted as sources sometimes. On occasion the literal translation is provided after the English gloss for an entry -- e.g., "chair" is followed by "sit-on-er." The English-Maidu section (52 pp.) serves as an index.

UCLA

MALECITE (d. Passamaquoddy)

See 155

MARICOPA (d. Delta River Yuman)

See 52

MASSACHUSETT

See also 110

99. Colby, James Waldo. An easy introduction to the old Indian language of the Atlantic coast. Waltham, Ma.: The Colby Studio, c1906. 200 pp. — gram voc — self

MASSACHUSETT cont'd

The "old Indian language" treated here is never identified explicitly. However, evidence (the Ayer collection's subject cataloging and reproduction of verses from John Eliot's Indian Bible) identify it as Massachusett. At one point the author states: "The person has not lived at any time within two centuries who could take up the Eliot Bible and read you a chapter. While with the help of the present Method there will be plenty of people who can do it."

There is no table of contents. The work is prefaced by "How to study." The following chapters form a loosely structured grammatical sketch. Each deals with some aspect of Indian life or behavior (e.g., revenge). In the body of the chapter an informally ethnographic commentary is mixed in with discussion of grammatical features. Short word-lists on special subjects are often included.

"Indian vocabulary" (35 pp.) provides short definitions (usually one word), Indian-English in format. Two brief lists of "Indian prefixes" and "suffixes," and an index serving to locate discussion of various aspects of grammar conclude the volume.

LC
Ayer

MASSET (d. Haida)

See 53, 168

## MATTOLE

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 100. Li, Fang-Kuei. Mattole; an Athabaskan language. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, (1930). 152 pp. (University of Chicago. Publications in anthropology. Linguistic series) | phon<br>lit | self<br>col |

The material for this study was gathered in Petrolia, Humboldt County, California (no date provided). Phonology, important morphological elements, and lexical elements are discussed. "Comparisons with other Athabaskan languages are resorted to only to make the phonology clear." The text of "A coyote story" is included, with interlinear literal translation and notes.

Peabody

## MELVILLE PENINSULA (d. Inupik)

See 64

## MENOMINI

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 101. Bloomfield, Leonard. The Menominee language. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1962. 515 pp. (William Dwight Whitney linguistic series) | gram | self<br>col |

Bloomfield's fieldwork with Menomini was done in 1920 and 1921. Charles F. Hockett writes in his preface: "The present grammar of Menomini was assembled by the editor from several incomplete versions found among Bloomfield's notes after his death." Hockett's strategy has been "to rely for each topic (of the descriptive grammar) on the fullest version available." He has provided "outline-style" tables of contents for each of the chapters. The sections are titled and numbered, cross-referenced within.

Content Level

MENOMINI cont'd

An index (7 pp.) covers only the technical terms used, and provides references to chapter and section.

See also materials in the Evans-Abbey 1975-76 bibliography (1979).

Peabody
UCLA

MIAMI

102. Dunn, Jacob Piatt. Shawnee stems and the Jacob Piatt Dunn Miami dictionary. (Edited) by C.F. Voegelin. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, (1938-40). 5 pts. in 2 v. (Indiana Historical Society. Prehistory and research studies. v. 1, no. 3, 5, 8-10.) dic self

This stem dictionary was prepared from manuscript material in the Indiana State Library and contains entries showing either Miami or Shawnee forms. Numbers 3 and 5 of the series were unavailable for examination; the Ayer collection's cataloging notes indicate their content below:
No. 3: Stems in p-.
No. 5: Stems in t- and c-.
No. 8: Stems in k-, s- and o- ( 35 pp.), plus an appendix in dictionary form, "Noninitial elements," by C.F. Voegelin (14 pp.).
No. 9: Stems in l-, m- and n- (44 pp.), plus an appendix, "Gestalt technique of stem composition in Shawnee," by B. L. Whorf (13 pp.).
No.10: Stems in w- and h- vowel (49 pp.), plus index (17 pp.). The index is an "exhaustive guide to all of Mr. Dunn's Miami vocabulary,"

Content Level

MIAMI cont'd

offers English entry words only, and does not distinguish Miami and Shawnee forms.

Ayer
UCLA

MICMAC

103. Rand, Silas T(ertius). Rand's Micmac dictionary; from phonographic word-lists prepared by Reverend Silas T. Rand. Published by direction of the Canadian government. Charlottetown, P.E.I.: Patriot Publishing Company, 1902. 192 pp. — dic gram — self

The Ayer catalog cites this work as "a companion volume to Rand's English-Micmac vocabulary." (No Rand work of this title has been located, even in the National union catalog: pre-1956 imprints; it may be shorthand for an earlier work under another title.) The word-lists have been "transcribed and alphabetically arranged" by Jeremiah S. Clark. The resultant Micmac-English dictionary (175 pp.) offers short definitions. There is no pronunciation guide.

Clark has provided two additional sections: a grammatical sketch in essay form, "A synoptic grammar of the Micmac language (25 pp., roman-numbered); and "Micmac place names in the maritime provinces of Canada; copied from Rand's manuscripts, and supplemented by help from other sources" (14 pp.).

Ayer
Peabody

MIWOK

See also 95

MIWOK cont'd

| | | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 104. | Broadbent, Sylvia M. The Southern Sierra Miwok language. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1964. 355 pp. (University of California. Publications in Linguistics. v. 38) | desc<br>gram<br>lit | self<br>col |

This volume is based on fieldwork done between 1955 and 1961, and has three main sections. The descriptive grammatical sketch (128 pp.) contains titled and numbered sections, and is cross-referenced within.

A texts section (67 pp.) contains 16 texts, mainly mythical or ethnographic selections (the latter in the form of conversations). The sentences are numbered and free translations (also numbered) follow the texts individually.

The dictionary section is in two parts using a modified alphabetical order. Southern Sierra Miwok-English (77 pp.) provides references to informants and to the grammatical discussion of the morphemes. English-Southern Sierra Miwok (57 pp.) does the same.

Peabody
UCLA

| | | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 105. | Freeland, L. S. Language of the Sierra Miwok. Baltimore: Waverly Press, 1951. 199 pp. (Indiana University publications in anthropology and linguistics. Memoir 6) (Supplement to International Journal of American Linguistics. v. 17, no. 1, January 1951) | gram<br>lit | col |

MIWOK cont'd

This descriptive grammatical sketch deals with 3 dialects of Sierra Miwok: Northern, Southern and principally the Central. Forms included from the east Central subdialect are preceded by an asterisk. Study of the language was conducted intermittently from 1921, and intensively during 1931-32 (including several weeks with the author's chief informant, a speaker of the west Central subdialect).

The descriptive grammatical sketch (173 pp.) contains titled and numbered sections, cross-referenced within. Footnotes are included.

Seven short texts (26 pp.) follow, ranging from stories to personal and ethnographic narratives. These are in the Southern dialect, the Northern, and the western and eastern subdialects of the Central. Each sentence of a text is numbered, followed in brackets by its literal translation. The entire text is followed by a free translation (also with numbered sentences). Linguistic footnotes and references to the sketch's sections are included.

LC
UCLA

106. Freeland, L. S. and Sylvia M. Broadbent. Central Sierra Miwok dictionary with texts. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1960. 71 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. v. 23) — dic lit — col

MIWOK cont'd

This work is meant to aid comparative studies. It derives from material collected by Freeland in 1921-32, and put in dictionary form by Broadbent. The basis of the work is Freeland's Language of the Sierra Miwok (1951) and his vocabulary cards; the orthography has been modified to that of Broadbent's The Southern Sierra Miwok language (1964). (See #104)

The Central Sierra-Miwok-English and English-Central Sierra Miwok dictionaries (24 pp. each) both include short definitions, page references to Freeland's vocabulary cards and grammar, and indications of dialect for each entry. A listing of numerals follows.

The texts (17 pp.) are in the west Central or east Central dialects. Arranged under 6 headings, they are mainly comprised of short ethnological narratives. Numbered paragraphs are provided for most, and free translations for all.

Peabody
UCLA

MODOC (d. Klamath)

See 93

MOHAWK

107. (Claus, Daniel). A primer for the use of Mohawk children, to acquire the spelling and reading of their own: as well as to get acquainted with the English tongue, which for that purpose is put on the opposite page. gram prim

MOHAWK cont'd

Waerighwaghsawe iksaongoenwa. Montreal: printed at Fleury Mesplets, 1781. (Boston: photostated at the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1940). facsim: 97 pp. (Photostat Americana. Second series. no. 114)

A facsimile republication of the first edition, which is included in Pilling's Bibliography of the Iroquoian languages (1888). Pilling does not attribute this work to Claus but lists it under title. Unavailable for examination.

LC
MHS

MOOSE CREE (d. Cree)

See 32

MUSKOGEE

108. Loughridge, R. M. and David M. Hodge. English and Muskokee dictionary. St. Louis: Printing House of J. T. Smith, 1890. 236 pp. voc self

__________. English and Muskokee dictionary. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1914. 236 pp.

The preface states that this dictionary began as a small word collection by Creek missionary John Fleming, but was added to in subsequent years by the authors. An English-Muskogee "dictionary" (93 pp.) offers short definitions (often one word). Muskogee numerals follow. The Muskogee-English "dictionary" (125 pp.) is similar in character. "Variations of a regular verb in the Muskokee language" concludes the volume.

Ayer
NYPL
Peabody

Content Level

MUTSUN

109. Powell, J(ohn) W(esley). Appendix: Linguistics. Comparative vocabularies of the Karok, Yurok, Chimariko, Wishosk, Yuki, Pomo, Wintun, Mutsun, Santa Barbara, Yokuts, Maidu, Achomawi and Shasta families of the aboriginies of California. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1877. pp. 493-613. (In: United States Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region. Contributions to North American ethnology. v. 3) voc self

This volume of the Contributions is Stephen Powers' Tribes of California. The main body of the work is an ethnographic survey of California tribes, with some tales included in English.

Powell's appendix contains tabular vocabulary lists for each of the linguistic families mentioned in the title above. Each family's vocabulary covers several languages or dialects. For example, Karok includes: Karo, "Arra-arra," "Peh'tsik," and "Eh-nek"; Yurok includes: "Alikwa," Klamath, and Yurok. The section for each family is preceded by notes on the vocabulary's sources. The vocabulary itself is arranged by category (body parts, relationships, animals, concepts, etc.).

Peabody
UCLA

NATICK

See also 99

110. Trumbull, James Hammond. Natick dictionary. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1903. 349 pp. (United States Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin. no. 25) voc self

According to E. E. Hale's introduction, "Dr. Trumbull's vocabularies constitute the most important contribution to the scientific study of Eliot's Indian Bible which has been made since that wonderful book was published." Minor editorial work was done by various hands after Trumbull's death.

The Natick-English dictionary (215 pp.) provides within its entries numerous examples of usage, references to J. Eliot's Holy Bible (1663) where the entry word is used, to R. Williams' Key into the language of America (1643), and for comparative purposes to works on other Indian languages (including F. Baraga's on Chippewa). Asterisks mark words not in the Natick dialect proper.

The English-Natick dictionary (129 pp.) contains similar features. The asterisk here "apparently indicates that the words it precedes represent ideas foreign to the aboriginal thought."

NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

NAUKAN (d. Central Siberian Yupik)

See 68, 73

Content Level

NAVAJO

111. Clark, Ann. Little herder in autumn. A ak'eedgo na'nilkaadi yazhi. (Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School, 1940). 97 pp. (Indian life readers. Navaho series. no. 1) — lit prim

The first of the Navaho series of bilingual Indian readers produced by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (usually under one of its former names). For general comments on the Indian readers, see #39.

The Navaho series contains stories "about the Navaho, written for the Navaho, by someone interested in Navaho life." Most of the titles in the series have not been available for examination. However, it may be safe to say that Clark's manuscripts generally have been prepared in Navajo by R. W. Young and J. P. Harrington, using an alphabet "Suitable to popular use" developed by Harrington and O. LaFarge. They have been checked for colloquial correctness by the Navajo. The bilingual texts are all illustrated.

This first title in the series presents short vignettes of people, objects, or places concerned with autumn.

Peabody

112. Clark, Ann. Little herder in autumn (and) winter. Na'niłkaadí yázhí 'aak' eedgo (and) haigo. (Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School, 1950). 199 pp. (Indian life readers. Navaho series. (no. 1-2, 2d ed.) — lit prim

Unavailable for examination. See #111.

Peabody

113. Clark, Ann. Little herder in spring. Dáago na' Na'niłkaadí yázhí. (Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School, 1940). 114 pp. (Indian life readers. Navaho series. no. 3) — lit prim

Unavailable for examination. See #111.

Content Level

NAVAJO cont'd

114. Clark, Ann. Little herder in spring (and) in summer. Na' niłkaadí yázhí dáago (and) shíigo. (Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School, 1950). 232 pp. (Indian life readers. Navaho series. no. 3-4, 2d ed.) lit intermed

Unavailable for examination. See #111.

LC
Peabody

115. Clark, Ann. Little herder in summer. Shíigo na' niłkaadí yázhí. (Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School, 1942). 126 pp. (Indian life readers. Navaho series. no. 4) lit intermed

Unavailable for examination. See #111.

Peabody

116. Clark, Ann. Little herder in winter. Haigo na' niłkaadí yázhí. (Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School, 1942). 111 pp. (Indian life readers. Navaho series. no. 2) lit prim

Unavailable for examination. See #111.

Peabody

117. Clark, Ann. Who wants to be a prairie dog? Háisha' t'áá k'ad dloo' silíí'? (Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School, 1940). 72 pp. (Indian life readers. Navaho series. no. 5) lit intermed

Unavailable for examination. See #111.

Peabody

NAVAJO cont'd

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 118. Enochs, J(ames) B(yron). Little man's family. Diné yázhí ba'ałchíní. (Pre-primer, Primer, Reader). (Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School, 1940). 35, 30, 78 pp. (Indian life readers. Navajo series)) | lit | prim |
| __________. Little man's family. Diné yázhí ba'ałchíní. Pre-primer. Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School, 1940. 35 pp. (Indian life readers. Navajo series)) | lit | prim |
| __________. (same). (2d. ed. revised February 1950. Phoenix?: United States Indian Service, (1950). 35 pp. (Indian life readers. Navaho series)) | lit | prim |
| __________. Little man's family. Diné yázhí ba'ałchíní. Primer. (Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School, 1940). 30 pp. (Indian life readers. Navajo series)) | lit | prim |
| __________. (same). (2d ed., revised February 1950. Phoenix? Arizona): United States Indian Service, (1950). 30 pp. (Indian life readers. Navaho series)) | lit | prim |
| __________. Little man's family. Diné yázhí ba'ałchíní. Reader. Phoenix: Printing Department, Phoenix Indian School, 1940. 78 pp. (Indian life readers. Navajo series)) | lit | intermed |
| __________. (same). (2d ed., revised February 1950. Lawrence? Kansas): United States Indian Service, (1950). 78 pp. (Indian life readers. Navaho series)) | lit | intermed |

Three unnumbered titles in the Navajo series of bilingual Indian readers produced by the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (usually under one of its former names). (See #39 for general comments on these readers.) All 3 are based on Enochs' material, are narrated in the first person, and deal with typical Navajo "life experiences." The level of instruction is primary, and the Navajo portion of the bilinqual text is written in the J. P. Harrington-O. LaFarge simplified alphabet. All titles include illustrations plus a section for teachers on "The Navaho alphabet" discussing sounds, words, and sentence structure.

The first edition listed above is a single-volume version of the 3 titles, with separate title page and pagination for each. The revised 1950 editions incorporate some revision of the facts in the foreword of the text sentences.

LC

119. Franciscan Fathers. An ethnologic dictionary of the Navaho language. St. Michaels, Arizona: Franciscan Fathers, (c1910). 536 pp. voc pron self

The preface explains the purpose behind this dictionary's organization: "The philosophy of a people is exhibited to good advantage by a combined study of its language and archaeology, as the one frequently elucidates the other. The present work is developed along these lines, and words bearing on a specific topic have been grouped together, while the information which has been added is frequently verified by a list of words in use." Emphasis has been placed on original information from informants, not consultation of

NAVAJO cont'd

published works. Accompanying illustrations have been created or modified by natives, or derive from museum specimens.

The introductory section includes, in addition to alphabet and pronunciation, the background of the Navajo and their language. The "dictionary" proper is divided first into broad categories: "Cosmogony and natural phenomena," "Persons, places, animals, plants," "Arts and industries," "Religion," and "Sociology." These are sectioned further -- e.g., "Cosmogony" contains "The Universe," "Earth and sky," "Clouds," "The Calendar," etc. Each section includes ethnologic commentary and a list of words with definitions. The commentaries themselves include further words that are defined and often used. An index (24 pp.) concludes the volume.

Interior
Peabody
UCLA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 120. Franciscan Fathers. A vocabulary of the Navajo language. v. 1-2. St. Michaels, Arizona: Franciscan Fathers, c1912. 2 v. in 1 | dic<br>voc | self |

The introductory matter notes that this is not a rearrangement and reprint of the Franciscan Fathers' Ethnologic dictionary (see #119), but includes new material. The gathering of new vocabulary from informants was still in process at the time of this publication.

NAVAJO cont'd

The Navajo-English "vocabulary" (191 pp.) occasionally includes some ethnographic commentary to explain its entries. An appendix (11 pp.) covers geographical, clan, and personal (male, female) names.

The English-Navajo "vocabulary" (205 pp.) is of similar character. An appendix offers an apparently shorter list of geographical names, and the introductory section to this volume includes "Notes on parts of grammar" (10 pp.).

NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

121. Friend, Mable H. and Stanley Uentillie. A day with Hoskie and Desbah. (Riverside, California: Sherman Institute Press, 1951). 9 pp. lit prim

Unavailable for annotation. The Interior Department's cataloging notes that this item is issued by the Education Branch, U.S. Indian Service, and is illustrated. Whether it is bilingual is not certain.

Interior

NAVAJO cont'd

| | | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 122. | Haile, Berard. Learning Navajo. St. Michael's, Arizona: St. Michaels Press, 1941-48. 4 v. in 2 | voc<br>pron | prim<br>self |

This total work, meant for the non-Navajo learner, comprises 50 lessons in the language, accompanied by drill exercises, glossaries or vocabularies suited to each of them.

Volume 1 (184 pp.) covers phonetics through the behavior of nouns (and is heavily indebted to Edward Sapir's contribution). Volume 2 (224 pp.) covers the "subject of locomotion." Volume 3 (166 pp.) covers "handling various objects which may be round, long, flexible, animate, a quantity easily held in the hand, or a mass and granular quantity, liquids in a container and like concepts to which we, as foreigners, are not accustomed." Volume 4 (296 pp.) covers special terminology in activities common to Navajo life -- e.g., agriculture, weaving, silversmithing, purchase and selling, etc. A "List of subjects" is included for each volume.

NYPL
Peabody

| | | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 123. | Haile, Berard. A manual of Navaho grammar. St. Michaels, Arizona, 1926. 324 pp. | pron<br>gram | prim<br>self |

NAVAJO cont'd

This manual is meant to provide "a satisfactory knowledge of the structure of the language, a basis, from which the study can be continued and completed." It is organized around two main subject's "the denominative and predicative concepts." The noun group "is broadly sketched and incorporates other parts of speech which are more or less adjuncts of the noun." Discussion of the verb group "dispenses with auxiliary parts of speech the burden of which is foisted upon the verb. Dissection, grouping and analyzing is required, which ... contributes a certain familiarity which in time concentrates upon essential elements rather than upon technical features. The work is chiefly undertaken to single out these essential elements of the Navaho sentence and verb."

The index (36 pp.) refers primarily to subjects, not vocabulary words, although verbal stems are included.

NYPL
Peabody

124. Haile, Berard. A stem vocabulary of the Navaho language. St. Michaels, Arizona: St. Michaels Press, 1950-51. 2 v. — voc gram — intermed self

Content Level

NAVAJO cont'd

The author states that "a work of this kind can only hope to be directive for the use of stems. It makes no pretense at being complete. But I give the student a panoramic view of the functioning of Navaho and its stems." In part this stem vocabulary amplifies Haile's Learning Navaho (see #122) and updates the Franciscan Fathers' Vocabulary of the Navaho language (see #120).

Volume I (340 pp.) is a Navajo-English "vocabulary." Each stem entry contains numerous colloquial illustrations showing how the stem functions in various situations. Not all possible combinations of prefixes with a stem are listed, however. Entries also contain ethnographic commentary to explain certain terms or stem usages. Volume II (327 pp.) is an English-Navajo "vocabulary" of similar character, containing English words followed by their stem equivalents. The introduction to the second volume discusses aspects of grammar.

Interior
LC
Peabody
UCLA

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|---|---|---|
| 125. Mission to the Navaho I[illegible]ans, Tolchaco, Arizona. Dine bizad. Navaho, his language. A handbook for beginners in the study of the Navaho language. (Los Angeles: Commercial Printing House, 1910.) 127 pp. | pron<br>voc | prim<br>self |

NAVAJO cont'd

__________. (same). 2d ed. New York: Published by the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the Unites States of America, (1932). 128 pp.

P. E. Goddard's article (see Introduction: Works Consulted) attributes this work to F. G. Mitchell, author of the preface in the 1910 edition.

The two editions are substantially similar in contents, allowing some rearrangement of its order. The preface states the work's purpose as being "to help those who seek a working knowledge of the Navaho language."

The "handbook" opens with an alphabet and pronunciation notes, followed by an index to the conjugated verbs. The largest portion is taken up by the conjugated verbs (73 pp.). In the 1910 edition, opposite pages are left blank for practice; in the 1932 edition, space in the bottom half of each page is blank.

An "English-Navaho word list" (26 pp.) and English-Navajo "Classified word lists" (10 pp.) follow. The classified lists cover places, travel, greetings, times and seasons, money and numbers, personal pronouns, parts of the body, and family relations. In the case of personal pronouns only, the format is Navajo-English.

Peabody

Content Level

NAVAJO cont'd

126. Reichard, Gladys A. Navaho grammar. New York: J. J. Augustin, (1951). 393 pp. (American Ethnological Society. Publications. v. 21.) — gram desc — self

Reichard began this grammar in 1930 in the process of investigating Navajo religion. Dissatisified with previous efforts as a means for learning the language, she tries for elucidation of linguistic principles, completeness, and a minimum of historical references.

The result is a descriptive grammatical sketch, likely for the specialized student. The sections are titled and numbered, cross-referenced within. The final chapters are on "usage and vocabulary" and "speech diversity." Also included is a text ("An orphan's story") with literal and free English translations. Both text and literal translation are numbered correspondingly by the word or word-group.

LC
NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

127. United States. Navajo Service. Medical Division. Medical dictionary. English to Navajo. Window Rock, Arizona, 1941. 36 pp. — voc — self

Unavailable for annotation. This item has been located only at the Peabody and is noted in that library's card catalog as a mimeographed production.

Peabody

Content Level

NAVAJO cont'd

128. Wall, Leon. Navajo-English dictionary. Window Rock, Arizona: United States Bureau of Indian Affairs, Navajo Agency, Branch of Education, 1958. 65 pp. voc self

A dictionary meant to aid Navajos learning English and non-Navajos requiring a knowledge of the language. It attempts "to provide definitions in simple, easily understood English." Entries includes examples of usage.

Peabody

129. Wycliffe Bible Translators. Book I-II-III. (Phoenix, Arizona: Phoenix Indian School Printing Department, 1952). 13, 24, 17 pp. lit primer

A series of 3 books with the following titles:
Naaltsoos t'āālā'īgīī (preprimer)
Naaltsoos naaklígíí (primer)
Diné bizaad wólta'go (reader)

These field-tested materials were "developed and previously mimeographed by members of The Wycliffe Bible Translators, under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. This reading material was especially prepared for the purposes of teaching illiterate, non-English speaking Navajos to read and write in their own language." Each title is entirely in Navajo, accompanied by pictures.

Interior

Content Level

NAVAJO cont'd

130. Wycliffe Bible Translators. Dinẽ bi zaad ghól ta'go bee bóhoo'aa hii. Farmington, New Mexico, (n.d.) 15 leaves — lit inter

Unavailable for annotation. This may be another edition of 1 title in a series produced by The Wycliffe Bible Translators (see #129), with slight modification in the title's transliteration. The Ayer collection's cataloging notes that the text is in Navajo.

Ayer

131. Wycliffe Translators. Haa' isha' da'iidiiltah. Let's read Navajo. (Farmington, New Mexico: distributed by Bookstore, 1970?). 69 pp. — lit prim

A group of reading exercises at the primary level of instruction, accompanied by pictures. Most of the text is in Navajo, excepting the introduction, some translated words and some exercises. The introduction notes: "In this book the (sound) symbols are introduced one by one, and used in words and sentences. The ones most frequent in the language are introduced first."

A tape is available to teach the book in Navajo from: Mission Aides, Box 1, Sierra Madre, California 91024.

N.B.: Evans and Abbey's Bibliography of language arts materials for Native North Americans (see Introduction: Works Consulted) offers a different edition sponsored by the Southern Baptist Convention.

UCLA

Content Level

NAVAJO cont'd

| | | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 132. | Young, Robert W. and William Morgan. The ABC of Navaho. (Washington?): Education Division, United States Indian Service, (1944). 20 pp.<br>Unavailable for annotation. See entry for 2d edition (#133).<br>Peabody | gram<br>lit | self |
| 133. | Young, Robert W. and William Morgan. The ABC of Navaho. 2d ed. (Phoenix: Phoenix Indian School Printing Department, 1946). 83 pp.<br>The foreword states that "the present book is designed to meet the needs of the semiliterate and literate Navajos in acquiring literacy in their own native tongue." It is also of use to new native learners and to whites among the Navajo. Extensive use is made of analogies between the English and Navajo sound systems.<br>The section titled "The ABC of Navaho" (21 pp.) explains vowels and consonants in simple English, following this with the Navajo version. "Robinson Brusoe Bahane'" (27 pp.) is an abridged version of the classic story in Navajo. The Navajo-English vocabulary (35 pp.) covers the Crusoe text, providing short definitions that are the nearest English equivalents.<br>Ayer<br>LC | gram<br>lit | self |

NAVAJO cont'd

|  |  | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 134. | Young, Robert W. and William Morgan. Nahasdzáán dóó bikáá' dine'e baa hani'. The world and its people. Window Rock, Arizona: United States Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Navaho Service, 1941. (various pagings)<br>A bilingual work for teachers' use on reservations. An essay on world history (76 pp.), with special stress on the Navajo's place in it, it is meant to aid his understanding of the white man's ways and experience, so that he can choose what he will from them while keeping his own way of life.<br>Appendixes include the "Treaty with the Navajo" (1868), the Navajo alphabet, and a Navajo-English "vocabulary" (54 pp.) with short definitions.<br>Peabody | lit<br>voc | self<br>intermed |
| 135. | Young, Robert W. and William Morgan. The Navaho language; the elements of Navaho grammar with a dictionary in two parts, containing basic vocabularies of Navaho and English. (Washington): Education Division, United States Indian Service, (1943). (Various pagings)<br>Intended to help fill "a need for literature descriptive of the Navaho language for the practical purposes of the layman." | voc<br>gram<br>pron | self |

NAVAJO cont'd

"A description of the Navaho language" (123 pp.) is essentially a grammar in which the parts of speech are described as dictated by Navajo rather than by conventional English grammar. It includes a list with definitions of the more technical terminology employed, and short tale texts with interlinear literal and free translations. The grammar has a prefatory index to its titled sections instead of a table of contents.

"A dictionary of the Navaho language" is intended for whites in general learning the language, for Navajo coping with their new environment's linguistic problems, for school children building their English vocabulary and learning to use it, and for white teachers on the reservation. It may be of value to scientific investigators as well. The English introduction to the Navajo-English part (247 pp.) offers instructions for use of the dictionary. This part contains no etymological data but provides full signification of modes and tenses for verb stems. The English-Navajo part (101 pp.) has a shorter introduction in Navajo, and provides references to the entry data within the Navajo-English part.

Interior
Peabody
UCLA

Content Level

NAVAJO cont'd

136. Young, Robert W. and William Morgan. A vocabulary of colloquial Navaho. Washington: United States Indian Service, (1951). 461 pp. voc self

Meant for Navajo learning English and non-Navajo "interested in acquiring some knowledge" of the Navajo language. A companion to The Navajo language (see #135), this vocabulary "deals largely with certain types of extended word meanings used in colloquial Navaho" in the form of unit words or groups of words that comprise idiomatic expressions. All entries are from written or oral Navajo texts. An effort has been made to provide analogous colloquial English terms.

The "vocabulary" is in 2 sections. In the English-Navajo section (365 pp.) the entry form is the English infinitive. This is followed by alternative English expressions, the Navajo term and its translation, and often the term's literal meaning. The principal paradigms of the verb are also indicated. The Navajo-English section (60 pp.) only provides definitions, usually several per entry, the first one always being the key definition.

Appendixes include personal names and sobriquets, clan designations, and sentences for use by white personnel on the reservation (categorized by subject).

LC
NYPL
Peabody

NAVAJO cont'd

137. Young, Robert W. William Morgan and Hildegard Thompson. Coyote tales; Navaho text and translations. (Lawrence, Kansas: Haskell Press, 1949). 53 pp. (Navaho life series. (no. 9)) lit self intermed

Adaptations of several Navajo stories, meant to provide Navajo children, who are learning to read, with materials familiar to them." The stories are told in an appropriate vocabulary level and so differ from the originals in form and language used. The text is bilingual. A Navajo-English "vocabulary" (13 pp.) of simple definitions is provided.

LC
Peabody

NEZ PERCE

138. (Morvillo, Anthony). A dictionary of the Numipu or Nez Perce language, by a missionary of the Society of Jesus, in the Rocky mountains. Part I. English-Nez Perce. (St. Ignatius), Montana: St. Ignatius' Mission Print, 1895. 242 pp. voc self

This work's title seems to imply a forthcoming Part II, but no citation for it has been located, even in the National union catalog: pre-1956 imprints. All catalog entries for Part I that have been examined, question its existence. P. E. Goddard's bibliographical article (see Introduction: Works Consulted) attributes a work of the same title, place and date of imprint to L. Van Gorp.

NEZ PERCE cont'd

A preliminary section contains a "catalogue of verbs" (10 pp. roman-numbered). Approximately 180 verbs are offered in present, indefinite past, and future tenses.

The English-Nez Perce dictionary (242 pp.) provides Indian words appropriate to various meanings or shadings of the English entry; also examples of usage.

NYPL
Yale

139. (Morvillo, Anthony). A Numipu or Nez Perce grammar. By a missionary of the Society of Jesus in the Rocky mountains. Desmet, Idaho: Indian Boys' Press, 1891. 255 pp. gram self

___________. (same). Translated by J. M. Cornelison. (1899). 291 pp.

Unavailable for examination. This item was not discovered in the libraries listed in the Introduction to this bibliography. The National union catalog: pre-1956 imprints (1969-) carries the two editions above, with locations. The (1899) edition is cataloged as an offprint copy of a manuscript, and a translation of the author's Grammatica linguae numipu (1891). This grammar has also been attributed to J. M. Cataldo (in P. E. Goddard's article; see Introduction: Works Consulted), apparently with less justification.

NEZ PERCE cont'd

| | | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 140. | Nez-Perces spelling book, with Scripture cuts explained. Honolulu, 1839. (2) pp.<br>Unavailable for examination. MHS's cataloging indicates that its copy is a photostat, and consists of a title page plus one additional page.<br>MHS | voc | self |
| 141. | Shapahitamanash suyapu timtki. Clear Water, (Oregon Territory): Printed at the Mission Press, M. G. Foisy, Printer, 1845. 24 pp.<br>A Nez Perce primer. A calendar for 1845 is followed by lessons proceeding from single words to phrases to short sentences; numbers (arabic and roman); and short religious sentiments. All are in interlinear English and Nez Perce. The primer concludes with passages from Exodus, the Lord's prayer, the Ten Commandments, and other Biblical material. Some of this is in both languages, some in English or Nez Perce only.<br>MHS | gram<br>lit | prim |
| 142. | (Spalding, Henry Harmon). Nez Perces first book: designed for children and new beginners. Clear Water, (Oregon Territory): Mission Press, 1839. 20 pp. (2d ed.) | lit<br>gram | prim |

Content Level

NEZ PERCE cont'd

Unavailable for examination. The Ayer collection's cataloging notes that the 2d edition is in the revised (Pickering) alphabet; the original, apparently, being in Spalding's own. The book is also illustrated.

The MHS has a 1st edition too, but an adequate citation was not obtained. This edition is 8 pp., and was published earlier in 1839.

Ayer (2d ed.)
MHS (both eds.)
Peabody (2d ed.)

NISKA (d. Tsimshian)

See 168

NOOTKA

See also 18

143. Sapir, Edward and Morris Swadesh. Nootka texts; tales and ethnological narratives, with grammatical notes and lexical materials. Philadelphia: Linguistic Society of America, University of Pennsylvania, 1939. 334 pp. (William Dwight Whitney linguistic series) (Linguistic Society of America. Special publications) lit self col

NOOTKA cont'd

The basic materials of this work were collected by Sapir in 1910, 1913 and 1914 among the Nootka near Alberni, west coast of Vancouver Island. Swadesh and an interpreter added to these in later years when editing was undertaken in order to standardize and perfect the phonetics. The dialect illustrated is that of the Indians of Barkley Sound and Alberni Canal.

The main portion (221 pp.) is devoted to 44 texts divided into tales and ethnological narratives. All of the tale texts have free ("connected") translations; the first 5 have interlinear literal also. Only the first ethnological text has an interlinear literal translation. Notes to the texts and to the translations follow.

The section on the "Primary structural elements of Nootka" contains "grammatical notes" that do not constitute a descriptive grammatical sketch. But it does include an extensive list of primary stems (73 pp.) and a list of suffixes (18 pp.), both Nootka-English in format and containing short definitions.

NYPL
Peabody

NORTHERN CREE

See 32

NORTHERN GREENLAND (d. Inupik)

See 63

NORTHERN POMO

See 109, 158

Content Level

NORTHERN SAHAPTIN

See SAHAPTIN

NORTHERN SIERRA MIWOK

See 105

NORTHERN YANA

See 182

NORTHWEST SAHAPTIN (d. Sahaptin)

See 160

NUMIPU

See NEZ PERCE

NUNIVAK ISLAND (d. Central Alaskan Yupik)

See 68, 73

NUNIVARMIUT (d. Central Alaskan Yupik)

See 68, 73

OFO

See 5

OJIBWA

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|---|---|---|
| 144. Bloomfield, Leonard. Eastern Ojibwa; grammatical sketch, texts, and word list. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1957. 271 pp. | lit<br>gram | self |

OJIBWA cont'd

Bloomfield states in his preface: "The words, phrases, and texts which are here described and presented were dictated for writing or recorded on phonograph disks during the summer of 1938 by Mr. Andrew Medler, of Walpole Island, Ontario ... The dictations were written down for the most part by the author ...." Charles F. Hockett completed this work after Bloomfield's death with minor editing.

The grammar section contains a descriptive grammatical sketch (140 pp.) and a list of 888 short sentences (31 pp.) of various types -- declarative, interrogative, hypthetical, etc. The sketch's sections are numbered and cross-referenced within.

The text section (46 pp.) contains 38 short texts followed by free English translations. These range from first person narratives to mythical stories.

The word list (37 pp.) provides a listing of dependent stems, then an alphabetical listing of entries. Where the form of verbal entries conceals the basic shape of the stem, it is indicated parenthetically.

The index covers "items of grammatical importance and matters of potential ethnographic interest." References are provided to the numbered sections of the grammatical sketch.

NYPL
Peabody

OJIBWA cont'd

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 145. Campbell, George Monroe. Campbell's original Indian dictionary of the Ojibway or Chippewa language. Minneapolis: Campbell Publishing Company, c1940. 80 pp. | voc<br>des | self |

In his foreword Campbell states: "I am writing the Chippewa language as they talk it today and as they did fifty years ago. I am writing it as nearly as it can be written, mostly by sound...."

The first few pages contain notes on traditions and social practices (dress, justice, superstitions, etc.). Following are lists of words (10 pp.) grouped by type -- legal words, money words, animals, numbers, etc. Often brief comments are included with these words. The main section is an "alphabetical Chippewa-English dictionary" (57 pp.) with short definitions.

NYPL
Peabody

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 146. A dictionary of the Chippewa Indian language, from a manuscript written about 100 years ago and never before printed. Copyright (by) Harry C. Hill. (Flint, Michigan, c1943). 16 pp. | voc | |

Unavailable for examination. LC's cataloging indicates that it is illustrated.

Ayer
LC

| | | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| OJIBWA cont'd | | | |
| 147. | Fiero, Charles E. Ojibwa language course. Part One. Red Lake, Ontario: Northern Light Gospel Mission, 1965-. (various pagings: 44 pp. plus sub-pagings) | voc<br>gram | prim |

The preface states: "This course is the outgrowth of looseleaf lessons first prepared in 1956 for an informal language class attended by government workers and missionaries in the Bemidji, Minnesota, area. Later, other materials were added, and the lessons were offered as a correspondence course." Still further material has been added, the original paging kept, and sub-paging of the new material used (e.g., 12a, 12b, etc.).

Sixteen lessons deal with different aspects of grammar, and provide new vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation drills. An appendix (12 pp., not sub-paged) consists of 4 parts. An Ojibwa-English "word list" (6 pp.) is modeled on Stanley Newman's Zuni dictionary (see #186). Each word or phrase entry includes its grammatical class and reference to the lesson in which it first appears. The English-Ojibwa word list (4 pp.) offers only the word or phrase equivalent. A short index of affixes and general index complete the volume.

A second part to this course has not been located.

LC

Content Level

## OJIBWA cont'd

148. Holmer, Nils Magnus. The Ojibway on Walpole Island, Ontario, a linguistic study. Upsala: Lundequistska bokhandeln, (1953). 92 pp. (Upsala Canadian studies. no. 4) — desc gram — self col

This descriptive grammatical sketch mainly covers phonology, morphology, and the historical aspect of the language. Its sections are titled and numbered, cross-referenced within. An analyzed text is included.

The "Index and glossary" (24 pp.) contains stems or words and refers to appropriate parts of the sketch discussion.

Ayer
UCLA

149. International Colportage Mission. A cheap and concise dictionary of the Ojibway and English languages, compiled for the use of the Ojibway Indians. Toronto: International Colportage Mission, 1907-12. 2 v. in 1 — voc — self

In the NYPL copy of this work, its two parts are identified: Part I -- English and Ojibway (2d ed., 1912); Part II -- Ojibway and English (1st ed., 1907). In both parts, the subtitle phrasing of their separate title pages varies from that of the cover-title. Part I of this work is essentially the same in content as the separate edition of Part I published earlier (see #150).

Content Level

OJIBWA cont'd

The English-Ojibway dictionary proper (110 pp.) provides short definitions, indication of plural endings, and sub-entry phrases to illustrate the use of the entry word. The Ojibway-English dictionary proper (173 pp.) provides similar information, and indicates the past tenses of verbs. The pronunciation keys of both parts vary slightly in explanation, and in some cases equivalent entries in each part are not present.

NYPL

150. International Colportage Mission. A concise dictionary of the Ojibway Indian language; compiled and abridged from larger editions by English and French authors. Part I. Toronto: International Colportage Mission, 1903. 115 pp. — voc — self

The NYPL copy is labeled the 6th edition. A Part II in this edition has not been found. Part I is essentially the same in content as its counterpart in the two-volume edition (see #149).

NYPL
Peabody

151. The Ottawa spelling book: being the first attempt to reduce the vernacular of the Ottawa tribe of Indians to a written language. Windsor, Vermont: printed for the benefit of the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions (by Ide and Goddard), 1833. 12 pp. — lit gram — self

Content Level

OJIBWA cont'd

Unavailable for examination. NYPL's cataloging attributes this work to Leonard Slater, "supposed author," and notes that the content includes 2 hymns and minor catechism in translation. The Boston Public Library's cataloging adds to this a reading lesson.

NYPL

152. Verwyst, Chrysostom Adrian. Chippewa exercises; being a practical introduction into the study of the Chippewa language. Harbor Springs, Michigan: Holy Childhood School Print, 1901. 494 pp. — Content: lit, gram, voc — Level: self

Verwyst's "new introduction" calls this "a practical textbook of the Chippewa language as spoken on the south shore of Lake Superior." Essentially based on F. Baraga's Otchipwe grammar (which edition is not known), it is modified into "learnable lessons." This collection of lessons provides exercises, vocabulary and conversational material. The introduction provides additional clarifying material on phonetics (apparently beyond that offered by Baraga).

An appendix covers the formation of dubiative conjunctions. The index serves as a table of contents.

Ayer
UCLA (1971 reprint)

Content Level

## OSAGE

153. La Flesche, Francis. A dictionary of the Osage language. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1932. 406 pp. (United States Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin. no. 109) dic self

This dictionary "is presented in the hope that it will assist those seeking a knowledge and understanding of the Osage language and its usages. Much of this work has been made possible by association with personal friends among the Osage tribe." La Flesche states that it contains the most important words of the language.

The Osage-English dictionary (224 pp.) attempts to give the "full derivative and meaning and use of the word." For verbal entries, usage in persons is illustrated (I, you, and we). Some entries include a short commentary on specific legends or rituals where these are necessary to understanding; some of these rituals appear in the appendix (see below).

The English-Osage dictionary (130 pp.) has less detailed entries: often only the equivalent Osage word and reference to the full meaning of the word in the Osage-English section, and no references to rituals. Sub-entry illustrations for verbs appear as before.

OSAGE cont'd

The appendix (48 pp.) has several sections: "Days and months" (English-Osage); "Descriptions of and paraphrases/English renderings of rituals"; "Sayings and expressions" (English-Osage); and "A few short legends and stories in English." Most of this material is taken from other BAE publications; bibliographic references are provided.

NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

OTTAWA (d. Ojibwa)

See 151

PAIUTE

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 154. Sapir, Edward. The Southern Paiute language. Boston, 1930-31. 730 pp. (American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Proceedings. v. 65, no. 1-3). | desc<br>gram<br>lit<br>voc | self<br>coll |

Under its umbrella title, this work is divided into 3 major sections: "Southern Paiute, a Shoshonean language" (296 pp.): The focus of this descriptive grammatical sketch is "more particularly" Kaibab Paiute. Includes a text (Coyote story) with analysis, interlinear literal and free translations.

"Texts of the Kaibab Paiutes and Uintah Utes" (239 pp.): The texts here were collected in 1909 and 1910. The 29 Paiute texts are mythical, non-mythical (ethnological or historical), and "myth recitatives" (most with music). The 7 Ute texts are myths. Only the first 7 Paiute texts have interlinear translations;

PAIUTE cont'd

all have free translations. Notes to texts and translations follow.

"Southern Paiute dictionary" (194 pp.): This dictionary is based on the texts and depends on the grammatical sketch as well for comprehension. Its purpose is "to assist the student in the analysis of the texts; and to provide the future student of comparative Shoshonean with the lexical materials that he will need."

The Kaibab Paiute-English dictionary offers references to the texts "sparingly," and the distinctive derivations of stems and compounds where available.

NYPL
Peabody

PAPAGO (d. Pima)

See 156, 157

PASSAMAQUODDY

155. Chamberlin, Mantague. Maliseet vocabulary. Cambridge, Ma.: Harvard Cooperative Society, 1899. 94 pp. voc lit self

In his preface Chamberlain identifies Maliseet as a holophrastic language. His alphabet has been modified to conform more closely to that of the Bureau of Ethnology.

Content Level

PASSAMAQUODDY cont'd

The vocabulary list (49 pp.) is arranged by category: object, relationship, person, animal, measure, number, and part of speech. A section on "phrases and sentences" (25 pp.) features "to love" in conjugation and various phrases. The volume concludes with the text of a Maliseet tradition, "The origin of the Maliseet family called Bear," and its interlinear translation.

Peabody

PIEGAN (d. Blackfoot)

See 6, 7, 8

PIMA

156. Mason, J(ohn) Alden. The language of the Papago of Arizona. Philadelphia: University Museum, University of Pennsylvania 1950. 84 pp. (University of Pennsylvania . University Museum. Museum monographs) — gram desc — self col

This is a descriptive grammatical sketch. Alden's research was done over the years since 1919, and he claims to largely ignore the "modern phonemic approach to linguistic studies." A comparative table of morphological elements is included. A short mythological text written by an informant, with interlinear literal and free translations, and analysis, concludes the volume.

LC
Peabody

Content Level

PIMA cont'd

157. Mathiot, Madeleine. A practical orthography for the Papago language based on a phonemic analysis. (Washington): Georgetown University, Institute of Languages and Linguistics, c1957. 61 leaves. phon self

Unavailable for examination. Its appropriateness to this bibliography is uncertain.

LC

PLAINS CREE (d. Cree)

See 32

POINT BARROW (d Inupik)

See 83

POLAR (d. Inupik)

See 64, 75

POMO

See also 109

158. Barrett, S(amuel) A(lfred). Pomo myths Milwaukee, Wisconsin: published by order of the Board of Trustees, (1933). 608 pp. (Public Museum of the City of Milwaukee. Bulletin. v. 15) lit col

Largely a collection of myths in English only, this work nonetheless includes a sizable glossary. The materials were collected in the periods 1903-06 and 1914-15, and cover 3 dialects -- Central, Northern and Eastern Pomo.

An introduction, providing an explication of Pomo mythology and narrative techniques, is followed by a collection of 108 myths (448 pp.). These were recorded in free translation direct from an informant or through an interpreter. Indian names have been eliminated where possible, and the record revised without losing the original "sense" of the English texts. The myths span creation, transformation, trickster, supernatural and "miscellaneous animal" stories. Each myth is provided with notes, an informant, and cast of characters and incidents. Supplementary material to the collection includes: "Abstracts and notes," "Catchwords in Pomo mythology," and the "Relation of Pomo mythology to that of other tribes in the California area."

The glossary (55 pp.) combines Pomo-English and English-Pomo entries in one listing. Dialect designations are provided. An index (55 pp.) offers a "full list of myth incidents and elements" and indicates whether each entry is a catchword, title, incident or heading.

NYPL
Peabody

PUGET SOUND SALISH

159. Tweddell, Colin Elliдge. The Snoqualmie-Duwamish dialects of Puget Sound Coast Salish, an outline of phonemics and morphology. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1950. 78 pp. (University of Washington. Publications in anthropology. v. 12) phon self

Content Level

PUGET SOUND SALISH cont'd

Unavailable for examination. Whether syntax is treated at all is uncertain.

Peabody

QUILEUTE

See 168

SAHAPTIN

See also 18

160. Jacobs, Melville. A sketch of Northern Sahaptin grammar. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1931. pp. 87-291 (University of Washington. Publications in anthropology. v. 4, no. 2) — gram desc — self

This descriptive grammatical sketch, which the author calls "skeletal," is based on material obtained during the period 1926-30. Two dialect groups are referred to: Northwest Sahaptin (spoken in the Yakima reservation region, Washington) and Umatilla (Umatilla reservation region, northern Oregon). The sketch includes some specimen texts.

Ayer
UCLA

161. Pandosy, M. C. Grammar and dictionary of the Yakama language. Translated by George Gibbs and J. G. Shea. New York: Cramoisey Press, 1862. 59 pp. (Shea's library of American linguistics. no. 6) — voc gram — self

Content Level

SAHAPTIN cont'd

A translation of Pandosy's French original, which was destroyed in a mission fire. It deals with several languages, but the Yakima (or "Pshwanwapam") primarily.

A section on "Indian grammar of the P'shwan-wa-pam, Wala-Wala, Tairtla, Roil-Roil-Pam and Palus languages" (33 pp.) is written mainly in the Yakima language. A grammatical sketch, it also includes the Lord's prayer in Yakima and interlinear literal translation, and "Peace song composed by Father Pandosy" in Yakima and French.

The English-Yakima "dictionary" (22 pp.) provides short definitions only.

Peabody

SALINAN (family?)

See also 30

162. Mason, J(ohn) Alden. The language of the Salinan Indians. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1918. pp. 1-154 (University of California. Publications in American archaeology and ethnology. v. 14, no. 1)

gram desc voc — self col

Mason's research was done in 1910 and 1916 in Monterey County, California. The resultant work covers 2 dialects: those of the San Antonio and San Miguel missions, which are "mutually intelligible."

A descriptive grammatical sketch (52 pp.) is followed by a selection of texts in either of the dialects. Each has interlinear literal and free English translations; the first has an analysis as well.

SALINAN (family?) cont'd

A vocabulary list (34 pp.) contains the author's material plus that of previous researchers. It is a tabular listing of stems by type (nominal, verbal, adjectival, "various"). The nominal stems are arranged by category (body parts, botanical, etc.) Each entry is included in both dialects and the plural form.

Ayer
UCLA

SAN ANTONIO SALINAS (tr. Salinan)

See 162

SAN MIGUEL SALINAS (tr. Salinan)

See 162

SANTA ANA (d. Keres)

See 87

SANTEE (d. Dakota)

See 168

SEKANI

163. Goddard, Pliny Earle. Beaver dialect. New York, 1917. pp. 401-546. (American Museum of Natural History. Anthropological papers. v. 10, pt. 6) — gram desc — self

This is a descriptive grammatical sketch that, according to its author, is "wanting both in extent and quality." It is meant to accompany Goddard's Beaver texts (v. 10, pt. 5 of this series). Phonetics and morphology are covered.

NYPL
Peabody

Content Level

## SENECA

164. Holmer, Nils Magnus. The Seneca language (a study in Iroquoian). Upsala: Lundequist, (1954). 116 pp. (Upsala Canadian studies. no. 3) self col

Unavailable for examination.

Ayer
LC
NYPL
UCLA

## SHASTAN (family)

See also 109

165. Bright, William and D. L. Olmsted. A Shasta vocabulary. Berkeley, 1959. pp. 1-55 (Kroeber Anthropological Society. Papers. no. 20) voc self col

The purpose of this work is to "bring the language more fully into the comparative picture" by expanding the published Shasta material collected by various researchers. The "vocabulary" (48 pp.) is English-Shasta in format and preserves the notation of the various sources. Entries also provide the sources, which are: the published works to be found in a short bibliography on the language included here, the manuscripts of C. Hart Merriam, and other recorded (but unpublished) material.

Peabody
UCLA

## SHAWNEE

See 102

Content Level

## SHOSHONI

166. Gebow, Joseph A. A vocabulary of the Snake or Sho-sho-nay dialect. G. S. L. City, U.T.: printed at the office of the "Valley Tan," 1859. 16 pp. voc self

__________. A vocabulary of the Snake or Sho-sho-nay dialect. 2d ed. revised and improved, January 1st, 1864. Camp Douglas, U.T.: printed at the "Daily Union Vedette" Book and Job Office, 1864. 19 pp.

__________. (same). Green River City, Wg. Ter.: Freeman and Brother, Printers, 1868. 24 pp.

Unavailable for examination.

Ayer (1868 ed.)
LC (1868 ed.)
NYPL (1864 & photostat of 1868 eds.)
Yale (1859 ed.)

## SHUSWAP

167. (Le Jeune, John Mary). Studies on Shuswap. (Kamloops, B.C.), 1925. 32 pp. voc self

Unavailable for examination. The Bancroft collection's cataloging notes that this work is mimeographed and includes vocabulary in 3 columns -- Shuswap, stenographic characters, and English. The Ayer collection's cataloging identifies the characters as Duployé shorthand.

Ayer
Bancroft

## SIERRA MIWOK (family sub-group)

See 105

Content Level

SIMPSON PENINSULA (d. Inupik)

See 64

SIOUX

See DAKOTA

SISSETON (d. Dakota)

See 49

SIUSLAW

See 168

SKIDEGATE (d. Haida)

See 53, 168

SNAKE

See SHOSHONI

SNOQUALMIE (d. Puget Sound Salish)

See 159

SOUTHERN GREENLAND (d. Inupik)

See 63

SOUTHERN PUGET SOUND (d. Puget Sound Salish)

See 159

SOUTHERN YANA (d. Yana)

See 182

SWAMPY CREE (d. Cree)

See 32

Content Level

TAKELMA

168. Boas, Franz. Handbook of American Indian languages. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1911-22. pts. 1 & 2 (United States Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin. no. 40) desc gram self

__________. (same). New York: J. J. Augustin, (1933-38). pt. 3

This is a continuous work composed of 3 volumes, but the publisher changes with Part III, which does not formally belong to Bulletin 40. Overall title page bears the Augustin imprint and no publication date. However, each descriptive grammatical sketch has its own title page, bearing "Extract from the handbook of American Indian languages," a volume number, the imprint of Columbia University Press, and a date. These are indicated in the enumeration of Part III's contents below.

In the preface to Part I (v. 1), Boas states: "I have not attempted to give either exhaustive grammars or exhaustive discussions of phonetics, because the object of the whole work has been to describe as clearly as possible those psychological principles of each language which may be isolated by an analysis of grammatical forms." He also notes that the material for this work (probably Parts I and II only) was collected and revised between 1897 and 1908. Parts II and III are without general prefatory comments.

TAKELMA cont'd

Each volume contains several descriptive grammatical sketches by various authors, ranging from approximately 50 pp. to 295 pp. (the latter for Takelma), including selections of short texts. In general, each sketch is drawn from texts published elsewhere. Special dialect emphasis is noted below where it occurs:

Part I (1069 pp.):
"Athapascan (Hupa)" by Pliny Earle Goddard (Hupa dialect)
"Tlingit" by John R. Swanton
"Haida" by John R. Swanton (Masset and Skidegate dialects)
"Tsimshian" by Franz Boas (Tsimshian and Niska dialects)
"Kwakiutl" by Franz Boas
"Chinook" by Franz Boas (treating Lower Chinook; dialect of same name)
"Maidu" by Roland B. Dixon (no mention of language coverage within this family)
"Algonquian (Fox)" by William Jones, revised by Truman Michelson
"Siouan (Dakota)" by Franz Boas and John R. Swanton (Teton and Santee dialects)
"Eskimo" by William Thalbitzer (Inupik; West Greenlandic dialect)

Part II (903 pp.):
"Takelma language of southwestern Oregon" by Edward Sapir
"Coos" by Leo J. Frachtenberg ( Hanis dialect)
"Siuslawan (Lower Umpqua)" by Leo J. Frachtenberg (Lower Umpqua dialect of Siuslaw)
"Chukchee" by Waldemar Bogoras (treats also Kamchadal and Koryak; all are languages whose affiliation with Eskimo-Aleut is not widely accepted)

Content Level

TAKELMA cont'd

Part III (707 pp.):
"Tonkawa" by Harry Hoijer (t-p reads: v. 3., 1933)
"Quileute" by Manuel J. Andrade (t-p reads: v. 3, 1934)
"Yuchi" by Gunter Wagner (t-p reads: v. 3, 1934)
"Zuñi" by Ruth L. Bunzel (t-p reads: v. 4, 1935)
"Coeur d'Alene" by Gladys A. Reichard (t-p has no imprint or other data; but prefatory material dates this section at 1936 or later)

Bancroft
UCLA

169. Sapir, Edward. Takelma texts. Philadelphia: University Museum, 1909. 263 pp. (University of Pennsylvania. University Museum. Anthropological publications. v. 2, no. 1)

lit self
voc col

The material here was collected in 1906 at the Siletz Reservation, western Oregon. Most of the work (199 pp.) is comprised of 3 sections of 41 texts: "myths," "customs and personal narratives," and "medicinal formulas." Only the first 5 myth texts have interlinear literal translations. Free tranlsations ("as literal as is consistent with grammatical English") and footnotes are provided for all texts.

A substantial "vocabulary" section (63 pp.) offers "a list of the Takelma verb, noun, and adjective stems obtained either in the texts or otherwise." The vocabulary is arranged under "Verbs" and "Nouns and adjectives." Derivative forms are listed indented under the stems. Only derivatives that are "difficult" are given. References for forms are to page and line of the texts.

TAKELMA cont'd

These vocabulary listings are to be used in conjunction with Sapir's The Takelma lanugage of southwestern Oregon (1922). (see #168). This grammatical study provides independent stem materials and the background for constructing forms from the entries in this vocabulary.

NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

TETON (d. Dakota)

See 36-47, 49, 51, 168

THULE DISTRICT

See 64, 75

TLINGIT

See also 168

170. Boas, Franz. Grammatical notes on the language of the Tlingit Indians. Philadelphia: The University Museum, 1917. 179 pp. (University of Pennsylvania. The University Museum. Anthropology publications. v. 8, no. 1) — gram desc — self

Unavailable for examination. Its appropriateness to this bibliogrpahy is uncertain.

Ayer
LC
UCLA
Yale

Content Level

TONKAWA

See also 168

171. Hoijer, Harry. An analytical dictionary of the Tonkawa language. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1949. 74 pp. (University of California Publications in linguistics. v. 5, no. 1) voc self

Hoijer states: "The present monograph lists all the morphemes found in my texts and grammatical notes. These are analyzed in as much detail as the material permits and form the major entries in the pages that follow." His work on Tonkawa was begun in 1927.

There are 1015 numbered entries divided into two parts: "Themes" (1-907) and "Affixes" (908-1015). Under each entry is a numbered list of derived forms and compounds involving the morpheme. References are included to other entries in the dictionary, to the numbered sections of Hoijer's grammar (in Handbook of American Indian languages, pt. 3; see #168), and to a forthcoming volume of texts (presumably Tonkawa texts, 1972; v. 73 in this series).

NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

TSIMSHIAN

See 168

TSIMSHIAN (d. *Tsimshian*)

See 168

## TUBATULABAL

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 172. Voegelin, Charles F. Tübatulabal grammar. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1935. pp. 55-189 (University of California. Publications in American archaelogy and ethnology. v. 34, no. 2) | gram<br>desc | self<br>col |

The author's fieldwork was done during the period 1931-33 in Kern County, California. The dialect especially represented here is the south fork of Kern River (the north fork varying slightly). This work is "a grammar concerned only with the language as spoken at the time when I heard it." It is also a revision of Voegelin's doctoral dissertation.

The descriptive grammar's sections are titled and numbered, cross-referenced within. Included also is a text with interlinear literal and free translations, analytical footnotes.

NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

## TUNICA

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 173. Haas, Mary Rosamond. Tunica. New York: J. J. Augustin, (introd. 1940). 143 pp. | desc<br>gram | self |

Unavailable for examination. This descriptive grammatical sketch is a revised and enlarged version of Haas' dissertation, A grammar of the Tunica language (Yale University, 1935). LC's cataloging also quotes the following: "Extract from handbook of American Indian languages, Volume IV." This work does not, however, appear in Part III of the Handbook, which includes sketches designated "extract" as above and numbered both Volume III and Volume IV (see #168).

LC

TUNICA cont'd

174. Haas, Mary Rosamond. Tunica dictionary. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1953. pp. 175-332 (University of California. Publications in Lingusitics. v. 6, no. 2) voc self col

Haas claims that this dictionary presents "not only all the material obtained in the course of my own field work but also all that could in any way be salvaged from the work of my predecessors." Thus it incorporates Haas' work with one informant, recorded between 1933 and 1939, and modified material from the work of Gatschet and Swanton.

Part I is a Tunica-English dictionary (95 pp.) of morphemes. Each entry offers the phonemic writing of the morpheme, its class, its source (Haas' informant, Gatschet, or Swanton), references to Haas' Tunica texts (1950; v. 6, no. 1 in this series) and Tunica (a grammar; see #173) when these can clarify, and often special notes on borrowings, idiomatic usage, etc.

Part II is a list of affixes (6 pp.) with references to the Tunica grammar and Tunica texts. Part III is an English-Tunica index (26 pp.) to the dictionary.

LC
NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

UINTAH UTES (tr. Southern Paiute)

See 154

UKIUVANGMIUT (d. Inupik)

See 73

Content Level

UMATILLA

See COLUMBIA RIVER (d. Sahaptin)

UNGALARDLERMIUT (d. Inupik)

See 73

UPPER KAZAN RIVER (d. Inupik)

See 64

UTE

175. Selman, Mormon V. Dictionary of Ute Indian language. Provo, Utah: M.H. Graham Printing Company, 189-? 20 pp. voc self

Selman taught among the "Sanpitch" branch of Ute Indians. His English-Ute dictionary (20 pp.) contains: a list of numbers, the vocabulary proper (short definitions, usually one word), then a miscellaneous list of animals, monetary amounts, vegetable products, family relationships, etc.

Ayer

VALLEY YOKUTS

See 183, 184

WALES-KING (d. Inupik)

See 68, 73

WALPOLE ISLAND (d. Ojibwa)

See 144, 148

Content Level

## WAPPO

176. Radin, Paul. A grammar of the Wappo language. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1929. 194 pp. (University of California. Publications in American archaeology and ethnology. v. 27) — gram desc — self col

This descriptive grammatical sketch (144 pp.) is based largely on the material in Radin's Wappo texts (1924; v. 19 in this series; gathered in 1918 in Alexander Valley, Sonoma County, California), plus work with informants. It includes a myth text plus analysis (10 pp.): interlinear literal and free English translations, analytic notes.

A Wappo-English dictionary (35 pp.) is arranged under 3 headings: verbs, nouns, and other parts of speech. Within each section, the Wappo entries are listed in a sound order in accord with the phonetic system employed.

Ayer
NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

177. Sawyer, Jesse O. English-Wappo vocabulary. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1965. 128 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. v. 43) — voc — self col

WAPPO cont'd

The author states that his vocabulary material came from one informant who used Wappo as a first language. The "vocabulary" (124 pp.) is generally short entry in form, with occasional commentary and examples of usage. A brief selection of Wappo-English affixes provides the most frequent ones. Sawyer notes that the English tags here are often arbitrary and oversimplified.

Peabody
UCLA

WASCO (d. Upper Chinook)

See 18

WASHO

| | | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|---|
| 178. | Kroeber, A(lfred) L(ouis). The Washo language of east central California and Nevada. Berkeley: The University Press, 1907. pp. 251-317 (University of California. Publications in American archaeology and ethnology. v. 4, no. 5) | des<br>gram | self<br>col |

Unavailable for examination.

LC
UCLA

WEST GREENLANDIC (d. Inupik)

See 63, 64, 75, 76, 168

WESTERN ATAKAPA (d. Atakapa)

See 4

Content Level

WINNEBAGO

179. Lipkind, William. Winnebago grammar. New York: King's Crown Press, 1945. 68 pp. — gram desc — self col

The publisher is a division of Columbia University Press.

The author's fieldwork was done in Winnebago, Nebraska, in 1936. He concentrated on coversational Winnebago. The descriptive grammatical sketch (57 pp.) covers phonology and morphology. A first person narrative text (12 pp.) with interlinear literal translation and notes, follows.

NYPL

WINTUN (family)

See 109

WISHOSK

See WIYOK

WIYOK - WIYOT

See also 109

180. Reichard, Gladys A. Wiyot grammar and texts. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1925. 215 pp. (University of California. Publications in American archaeology and ethnology. v. 22, no. 1) — gram lit — self

Reichard's fieldwork was done in 1922 and 1923. Her purpose is "to set forth the essential features of the Wiyot language as shown by texts and numerous grammatical questionings" of informants.

WIYOT cont'd

The descriptive grammatical sketch (133 pp.) includes short lists of adverbs, colloquial expressions and exclamations, and an extensive list of stems (32 pp.). The selection of 49 texts (75 pp.) are mostly mythical, but include 3 "informal conversations." Several are Yurok and Fox tales translated into Wiyot. The Fox items are from Truman Michelson's The owl sacred pack of the Fox Indians (1921), and "represent phases of culture common to the two tribes." Their inclusion is meant "to satisfy a lurking curiosity as to the comparative appearance of the two languages when seen side by side." All texts are accompanied by free translations.

NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 181. | Teeter, Karl V. The Wiyot language. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1964. 251 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. v. 37) | desc<br>gram<br>lit | self<br>col |

Teeter's fieldwork was done in 1956, mainly with 1 informant still adequately familiar with Wiyot. His study is "an attempt to report both the constructional apparatus and the actual use of the language fully enough to assist in what can be done towards the building of a true theory of the language, and in the direct use of it in comparative linguistic work."

WIYOT cont'd

The descriptive grammatical sketch (114 pp.) has titled and numbered sections, cross-referenced within. Several short texts (a traditional myth, subsistence and ceremonial descriptions) are analyzed, and a short index of morphemes provides principal allomorphs of the most important affixes and particles discussed, with semantic tags and references to the grammatical sketch.

A selection of 81 texts (124 pp.) contains myths, ethnological descriptions, conversation and responses to pictures. The sentences of each are lettered, and free translations provided. Linguistic footnotes offer literal translation where necessary.

LC
Peabody
UCLA

WÜKCHAMNI (d. Foothill North Yokuts)

See 184

YAHI

See 182

YAKIMA (d. Sahaptin)

See 18, 161

YANA (proper)

182. Sapir, Edward and Morris Swadesh. Yana dictionary. Edited by Mary R. Hass. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1960. 267 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. v. 22) voc self col

YANA (proper) cont'd

Haas edited the original Yana-English manuscript dictionary (completed by Swadesh from Sapir's work after the latter's death) in possession of the American Philosophical Society. Among her contributions is an English-Yana dictionary. Sapir's material is most of that available on the language.

Swadesh's introduction discusses phonetics and Yana's structure. The Yana-English dictionary (188 pp.) provides for each entry, where possible: data on the phonetic form of each element, its meaning, the dialect, variations of form and meaning according to dialect, facts about the positions and combinations it occurs in, etymologies, and examples of usage. The dialects indicated are Central, Northern, Southern, Yahi Yana, and combinations. Entries also provide their source in Sapir's material.

The English-Yana "dictionary" (48 pp.) provides the equivalent word or element in Yana. An appendix is George V. Grekoff's "Index to Sapir's The position of Yana in the Hokan stock." It offers word entries with numerical references to the contents of that essay (which appeared in 1917).

LC
UCLA

YANKTON

See 49, 51

YAUELMANI (d. Valley Yokuts)

See 183, 184

YAWDANCHI (d. Foothill North Yokuts)

See 183

Content Level

YOKUTS

See 109

183. Kroeber, A(lfred) L(ouis). The Yokuts language of south central California. Berkeley: The University Press, 1907. pp. (165)-377. (University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology. v. 2, no. 5) voc lit self col

This study is based on fieldwork done in 1900 and 1902-04. It deals substantially with one Yokuts dialect (Yawdanchi), and comparatively with many others.

Discussion of the Yaudanchi dialect includes: grammatical sketch (60 pp.); vocabulary (20 pp.) arranged by category or part of speech, with short definitions; and short myth texts (23 pp.) with interlinear translations, footnotes, and analysis of the first and part of the second texts.

The section on the Yauelmani dialect (28 pp.) offers a "comparative sketch" including sentences in the dialect.

A third section (67 pp.) "deals briefly and comparatively with all the Yokuts dialects on which material is available." The section covers 21 dialects and includes 38 very short texts (with translations) in many of them.

A short essay by Kroeber, Status of Yokuts among the languages of California (3 pp.), follows.

An index (pp. 379-93) covers this entire volume of the publication.

Ayer

YOKUTS cont'd

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 184. Newman, Stanley. Yokuts language of California. New York, 1944. 247 pp. (Viking Fund. Publications in anthropology. no. 2)<br>An expansion of the author's doctoral dissertation (Yale University, 1932). The material for this study was collected in 1930 and 1931. Dialects represented in the descriptive grammatical sketch (227 pp.) are: Yawelmani, Chukchansi, Gashowu, "Chawchila," "Choynimni," and Wikchamni." Included also is a short Yawelmani myth text with interlinear literal and free translations, analytic notes (8 pp.).<br>Peabody<br>UCLA | gram<br>lit | self<br>col |

YUCHI

See 168

YUKI (family)

See 109

YUPIK

See INNUIT

YUROK

See also 109

| | Content | Level |
|---|---|---|
| 185. Robins, Robert Henry. The Yurok language: grammar, texts, lexicon. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1958. 300 pp. (University of California. Publications in linguistics. v. 15) | desc<br>gram<br>lit | self<br>col |

Content Level

YUROK cont;d

The author's fieldwork was done in 1951, at Requa and Klamath in Del Norte County, California.

The descriptive grammatical sketch (152 pp.) has titled and numbered sections, cross-referenced within.

A selection of texts (29 pp.) contains 7 myths and 1 ethnographic narrative. All are accompanied by free translations; the first 2 by grammatical notes including literal translations, and references to the sketch's sections.

The "lexicon" is in 2 parts. The Yurok-English section (84 pp.) cites stems where the morphological forms of entry words vary, and provides references to the sections on grammar for form data. In the case of irregular stem forms, the necessary data are included in the entry. The English-Yurok section (28 pp.) serves as an index to the Yurok-English section.

NYPL
Peabody
UCLA

ZUÑI

See also 168

186. Newman, Stanley. Zuñi dictionary. (Bloomington, Indiana, 1958). 117 pp. (Indiana University. Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics. Publications. no. 6) (International journal of American linguistics. v. 24, no. 1, pt. 2) voc self col

ZUÑI cont'd

This dictionary uses a "practical orthography" unlike the author's Zuñi grammar (see #187).

Part 1 is a list of Zuñi stems. The Zuñi-English section (43 pp.) contains "Zuñi forms, each with its stem classification, its English translation, and any specialized derivational forms with their English meanings." The English-Zuñi section (59 pp.) is essentially an index to the above section, listing after the English translations only the appropriate Zuñi form or forms.

Part 2 is a dictionary of affixes (9 pp.), providing both suffixes and prefixes. The morpheme entries list all allomorphs; the allomorph entries are cross-referenced to their morphemes.

Peabody

187. Newman, Stanley Stewart. Zuñi grammar. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1965. 77 pp. (University of New Mexico. Publications in anthropology. no. 14)

gram self col

This descriptive grammatical sketch is based on "work done in a large number of brief sessions with Zuñi college students, supplemented by short field trips to Zuñi pueblos for intensive work with older informants." The language is described in terms of a "modern structural treatment," using a "technical" orthography instead of the "practical" one of the author's Zuñi dictionary (see #186). Newman provides the corresponding symbols which differ between the two for the convenience of dual use. The sections of the sketch are titled and numbered, cross-referenced within.

LC

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Entries have been made for all authors, editors, compilers, and translators. In addition entries have been made for persons mentioned in the annotations as sources of information for the item in question or as possible authors in cases of doubtful authorship. Title entries have been made for or all items noted in both the bibliography as a citation or mentioned in passing in the annotation. In cases where there is both an English and a native language title both titles are indexed. A title entry consists of the title of the item, often shortened in the interest of space, the last name of the person most commonly cited as the author and the entry number in this bibliography. In all instances the last element in an index entry is the bibliography entry number, not the page number.

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